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DEBATES of a POLITICAL CLUB, continued. [408.]

AFter propoſing the eighteen reſolutions inſerted in our laſt, Lucius Verus Paterculus concluded with ſome aſperities on the conduct of Publius Varro [L. H——], the miniſter for the American department. Who anſwered him to this effect.

Moſt Illuſtrious L——s,

As I have ever made it a firſt principle, to maintain a ſtrict neutrality during party-commotions; as it has been my pride, no leſs than my happineſs, to attend ſolely to the duties of my office, and to preſerve my honeſt independence as a member of this illuſtrious aſſembly; I own it ſurpriſes me not a little, to find party buſily meddling itſelf with my conduct, even as a man, from a miſta-

ken idea of my behaviour in the ſervice of government. Liberality of ſentiment, however, is not the characteriſtic of the preſent period; nor are the patriots of the hour the moſt eminently diſtinguiſhed for their love of juſtice: on the contrary, they are eternally making their *belief*, their fact; and drawing their inferences from premiſes founded wholly on their own conjecture. Yet, in ſpite of prejudice, in ſpite of miſrepreſentation, I ſhall confidently enter upon the ſubject of my defence, and poſſibly prove myſelf a more diſintereſted friend to this kingdom, than many who particularly plume themſelves upon an unbounded popularity.

Since the period in which I firſt had

the honour of being employed as miniſter in the A———n department, it has been my unalterable ſtudy, to purſue ſuch meaſures as appeared moſt conducive to the intereſt both of the mother country and the colonies, without once loſing ſight of the great conſtitutional point, the ſupremacy which the former ſhould always poſſeſs over the latter, and which is no leſs neceſſary for the welfare of the Americans, than neceſſary for the honour of the Britiſh parliament. It is true, indeed, adminiſtration has frequently ſent over diſagreeable orders to the governors of ſeveral provinces; orders which bore perhaps marks of ſeverity, if the cauſe remained unknown, and which poſſibly deſerved the name of oppreſſive, if iſſued to operate upon people yielding a proper ſubordination to the laws, and living in a ſtate of tranquillity. But who, my L——s, will take upon him to aſſert, that when the colonies riſe up in a daring oppoſition to all legal authority; when they deny their dependence upon this kingdom; when they attack the lives of ſuch among them as ſeem well affected to the parent-ſtate; and when they will not ſuffer Engliſh veſſels to carry on a peaceable commerce, nor indeed any commerce at all with Engliſh ports in America: who, I ſay, in ſuch a caſe, will aſſert, that the mother-country ſhould quietly ſit down under the flagitious inſolence of her dependencies; that ſhe ſhould tamely ſuffer injury after injury, and allow the colonies to rule her with a rod of iron, for fear of being charged with a ſeverity of conduct towards the colonies? The miniſter who in ſuch a caſe neglected to vindicate her inſt rights, would ſhamefully betray them. Timidity is treaſon where the happineſs of our country is at ſtake; and a man would deſerve as much to be impeached at your bar, my L—s, who ſcandalouſly ſtrunk from the defence of your rights, as if he had actually given them up.

The irreſolution of government with regard to the affairs of America, is a matter of much triumph to the gentlemen in oppoſition; and the difficulty of reconciling the differences ſo unhappily ſubſiſting between us and our colonies, affords an inceſſant opportunity for declaiming, either upon the weakneſs, or the wickedneſs of adminiſtration. For my own part, however, I think theſe differences might have been long ſince amicably adjuſted, were it not for the conduct of our patriots, who are continually throwing obſtacles in the way of a reconciliation, and as continually accuſing the miniſtry with keeping open a wound, where the radical means of cure is totally denied by themſelves.

To ſupport the juſtice of this aſſertion, my L——s, let us only turn our eyes to the inſtitution of the ſtamp-act, loudly as it has been execrated, and univerſally faſhionable as it is become to execrate every law that raiſes a revenue immediately upon the Americans.—The ſtamp-act at its inſtitution was certainly as repugnant to the principles of freedom, as at the time of its repeal; a meaſure which is now declared to be ſelf-evidently wrong, muſt ſurely have appeared wrong on its firſt agitation, in the two wiſeſt, the two juſteſt, as well as the two great aſſemblies of this kingdom; yet ſo far were our patriots at the time from being alarmed at any violence offered to the conſtitution, ſo far was a revenue-act upon America judged repugnant to the real principles of freedom, that little or no oppoſition was made to the bill in parliament; and even many of the American agents themſelves allowed it to be as ſalutary a mode of raiſing money, as any that had been thought of by preceding adminiſtrations. The law was therefore paſſed with as much indifference as any other law; and the colonies never thought of denying obedience to it, till they were encouraged to ſuch a denial by the patriots of the mother-country.—It is true indeed the colonies expreſſed a diſſatisfaction at the ſtamp-act; but what people are ever pleaſed with paying taxes? We ourſelves on this ſide the Atlantic are ſeldom much delighted when new burthens are impoſed upon us: on the contrary a general exclamation accompanies every freſh tax we lay upon the people: though the money raiſed is abſolutely raiſed for their own ſervice, they deem themſelves oppreſſed in raiſing it; and require two or three years to reconcile their minds to the neceſſary means of promoting the national ſecurity.—This was the caſe entirely with the colonies: they did not reliſh a new tax; they conſidered it oppreſſive; but never once dreamt of refuſing obedience to it, till the patriots of the mother-country deſired them to refuſe; till the *patriotic* wiſh of getting into place, rendered it neceſſary to make a formidable party againſt adminiſtration. Then the power claimed by the Britiſh parliament

ment of ſubjecting the colonies to a revenue was found utterly incompatible with the principles of freedom, and the expreſs declarations of Magna Charta: then a breach was to be effected between the different ſides of the Atlantic, and the Americans were to diſcontinue their trade, that the loſſes conſequently reſulting to this kingdom, might arm the populace on the ſide of faction, and induce them to attribute the decay of their manufactures wholly to the ignorance, or the tyranny of government.

This infamous ſcheme now failing, and adminiſtration being determined at all events to ſupport the legal authority of the mother-country over every part of her dominions; a complaint is now brought before this aſſembly of our miſconduct, our incapacity, our oppreſſion; the parliament of England is now told of our delinquency, and called upon to puniſh our malverſations. Yet how has government offended? Is the legiſlature of this kingdom to puniſh us for maintaining its own ſupremacy? Are the people of England to execrate us, becauſe we have particularly ſtood forth againſt every effort of faction, to ſecure them in the poſſeſſion of their dependencies? I will not, my L—— s, inſult your underſtandings, I will not inſult the virtue of the nation, to ſuppoſe it. Let our patriots therefore, if they would arrive at eminence by their conduct, go over to America, and demand the confidence of the colonies. They may have real merit to plead there in their attempts to overturn the conſtitution of Great Britain; they may have merit *there*, by endeavouring to render the impudent reſolutions of a provincial committee, ſuperior to our lawful ordinances. But *here*, I truſt, they will be ever held contemptible; that their characters will be as mean, as their proceedings have been flagitious; and that their machinations to deſtroy the importance of the Engliſh empire, will always make them deteſtable to every good Engliſhman.

The *would-be* patriots, my L—s, who have paraded ſo much upon their public ſpirit, are exceedingly offended with the military, and declaim very pompouſly on the outrages which they committed in Boſton. But ſurely it is not criminal in any ſubject, whether a ſoldier or not, to defend his life legally, when it is illegally attacked. The Boſton accounts themſelves acknowledge the townſmen to be the aggreſſors; and is a ſoldier to be particularly expoſed to the licentiouſneſs of the rabble, becauſe he is performing his duty? or is he to be leſs intitled to protection than another man, becauſe he is more immediately than any other man devoted to the ſervice of the community? God forbid. Faſhionable ſoever as it may be to condemn our troops, for ſupporting the due execution of the laws, and aiding the neceſſary authority of the civil magiſtrate, I ſtill truſt, that juſtice will triumph over clamour; I ſtill truſt, that reaſon will maintain its proper pre-eminence over faction, and that this houſe will not conſider thoſe popular worthies much intitled to its thanks, for publicly impeaching its conſtitutional juriſdiction.

A Noble D—— has been pleaſed to call my letter to ſome of the American governors, directing a diſſolution of their reſpective aſſemblies, *ill-written* and *anti-conſtitutional*, wanting the ſanction of parliamentary advice, as well as the mildneſs of juſtifiable authority.

I will not, my L—ds, venture to ſtand up in defence of my letter as a piece of compoſition; I am not vain enough to flatter myſelf with an idea of literary excellence, nor preſumptuous enough to ſuppoſe any production of mine, would be able to defy the ordeal of his Grace's criticiſm. But with regard to the meaning of my letter, with regard to my view in writing it, I think I can ſafely place my hand upon my heart, and not only acknowledge the motive, but glory in it. It may perhaps be criminal in the eyes of that Noble D——, to vindicate the ſupremacy of the mother-country; and it may, in his opinion, be the ground of a reaſonable parliamentary complaint, that I have dared to enforce a due reſpect for the dignity of parliament. His Grace may claim the applauſe of the people by ſacrificing their rights, and pay his court to this illuſtrious houſe, by diſputing the legality of its ordinances. For my part, being in office, I can have no pretence to theſe exalted inconſiſtencies, which ſo peculiarly diſtinguiſh the flame of modern patriotiſm. Plain common ſenſe is the only advocate I ſhall attempt to employ, and your L——ps ſhall be the only judges of my vindication. If my letter therefore is anticonſtitutional, let his Grace point out in what: if it is dictated by ſeverity, let him ſhow us in what the ſeverity conſiſts. If indeed it is repugnant to the principles of the Britiſh conſtitution to execute the laws of Great

Britain, I am a culprit of the firſt magnitude. If it is oppreſſion to diſſolve theſe provincial legiſlations, which were expoſing themſelves to puniſhment by the inſolence of their reſolutions, I am an oppreſſor. Nor do I wonder, when it is public virtue to betray the rights of the nation, that it ſhould be held criminal to appear in their defence. My criminality however is my principal boaſt. —The ſtar of America ſhall never have my voice, to ſhine either upon the deſtruction or the diſgrace of Engliſhmen. —The colonies are our ſubjects; as ſuch they are bound by our laws; and I truſt we ſhall never uſe the language of ſupplication, to *beg* that our *ſubjects* will *condeſcendingly* yield obedience to our inherent pre-eminence.

It is a mighty argument with popularity, my L——s, that government has not yet been able to reconcile the unhappy diſputes between the mother-country and the Americans; and the inability to effect that deſirable reconciliation, is conſtantly mentioned as a charge againſt the miniſtry; though our patriots are perfectly ſenſible, that the fault is entirely owing to themſelves. The miniſtry, my L——s, have nothing more at heart than a proper accommodation of theſe unfortunate diſſenſions. It is their firſt ſtudy, their firſt wiſh; but the gentlemen in oppoſition will not ſuffer them to accompliſh it. They are continually exciting the colonies, to demand conceſſions which the mother-country can never conſiſtently allow; and then they exclaim, becauſe our differences are not reconciled. In like manner, they are hourly deploring the loſs of our American trade; and yet, with the very ſame breath, adviſing the Americans not to deal with us. In fact, my L—s, their whole patriotiſm is a deſpicable avarice of employment; and their whole labour, an endeavour to diſtreſs adminiſtration, not a generous ſolicitude to ſerve their country. To do this, every bait muſt be thrown out to catch the ignorant, and every artifice made uſe of to inflame the diſcontented: ſo they can ſucceed to office, no matter what becomes of the public good. This poor kingdom may be ſacrificed to her dependencies, and the Britiſh parliament be reduced to a neceſſity of reſcinding its laws, at the command of a provincial aſſembly. Can you, my L——s, reſtrain your indignation at the bare idea of ſo mortifying, ſo abject a propoſition? Is not the whole Engliſhman maddened in your boſoms, at the remoteſt thought of crouching to the creatures of your own formation? Have you erected colonies to be your maſters, not to be your dependents; and will you ſuffer that inſolence to aſſume the name of patriotiſm, which arraigns the warrantable exerciſe of your own authority? No; you will never ſuffer ſuch a wantonneſs of temerity, you will reject the reſolutions before you with contempt, and ſhew theſe turbulent brawlers, that you are not to be intoxicated out of your duty, by the heady fumes of a licentious popularity."

Here Publius Varro concluded; and was anſwered by Horatius Cibo (the M. of R.) to this effect.

"Moſt Illuſtrious L—s,

THOUGH ſome Noble perſonages who are connected with government, ſeem anxious for a ſpeedy determination of the preſent queſtion, and though others have called out to adjourn, I think it my duty to ſay a few words, notwithſtanding the greatneſs of their impatience, and I hope they will not ſo far impeach the rectitude of their own meaſures, as tacitly to confeſs they will not bear an examination.

The Noble L—d who has now favoured us with his defence, is pleaſed to be very ſevere upon the gentlemen in oppoſition, and to attribute their endeavours for the public welfare, to a mean deſire of getting into office. I do not however ſee, why they are to be branded with a ſtigma of this nature, any more than the Noble L—d himſelf. They are as independent in their fortunes, as upright in their principles, as his L———p; and have leſs temptation, ſurely, by the mere *hope* of *being* employed, to prejudice their country, than his Lordſhip, who is actually in place, and may be reaſonably ſuppoſed no way deſirous of quarrelling about trifles, either with the influences he conſequently poſſeſſes, or the emoluments.

It is univerſally allowed, however we may cenſure the conduct of the Americans, that the firſt exerciſe of a power to tax them in the parliament of this country, was at leaſt extremely injudicious, if it was not even actually illegal; ſince much more was to be got from their affection than their fear, from the extenſion of their commerce than the increaſe of their public burdens. While they ſubmitted therefore to regulate their commerce by our diſcretion, they thought

thought it hard that their property ſhould alſo be at our diſpoſal, and that we ſhould not only reſtrain them in the *acquiſition* of this property, but apply it *when* acquired, to anſwer our own exigencies. They contentedly purſued thoſe paths to *obtain* their little wealth which *we* judged moſt conducive to *our* intereſt; but they denied our right of taking away that wealth *when* obtained, and of truſting to the diſcretion of *any* authority, what they naturally enough conſidered to appertain wholly to themſelves. It was of courſe no way wonderful, that in oppoſing what they deemed a palpable invaſion of every thing dear, they ſhould fly to ſome exceſſes. The mother-country herſelf, upon particular occaſions, is not able to reſtrain the ſpirit of her own populace, even where they have apparently leſs foundations for complaint. She ſhould conſequently learn to make the ſame excuſes for the Americans, which ſhe requires for herſelf; and recollect, that few popular inſurrections have ever taken place in an Engliſh government, without having a ſtrong *appearance* of juſtice, if they were not *originally* juſtified by the error of the governors.

There is the greater neceſſity for treating the colonies mildly on this occaſion, becauſe we ourſelves are exceedingly divided, with regard to the neceſſary meaſures of effecting a reconciliation between them and the mother-country. *Many* of the ableſt members in both houſes think, that we have no right *whatever* to tax them; *others* contend for the *right*, but exclaim againſt the *exerciſe*; and *all* are ſatisfied that the happineſs of the Britiſh empire, immediately depends upon the termination of our unfortunate diſſenſions. Thus ſituated, therefore, I am not ſurpriſed that the Americans ſhould think themſelves oppreſſively treated, when numbers on this ſide of the Atlantic are heartily of the ſame opinion; nor am I ſurpriſed at the exceſſes they run to in defence of privileges, which ſo many, even of their Britiſh fellow-ſubjects, pronounce to be their birthright, and exhort them to aſſert with their blood.

I candidly confeſs, that government has a very delicate part to act in ſo critical a conjuncture. To maintain the due authority of the mother-country, and yet ſatisfy the demands of the Americans, is no eaſy circumſtance. But ſtill, as the firſt cauſe of complaint ſeems to be given by us; as we ſhall always have the power of *enforcing* a juſt authority over the colonies, if they ſhould at any time miſtake an act of *indulgence*, for an inſtance of *timidity*; and as it is for our own intereſt to bring them as ſpeedily back to their duty as poſſible, I hope we ſhall not inſiſt too rigidly upon the punctilios of pre-eminence; nor ſet an inconſiderable tax by any means in competition with the trade and the affection of America."

Extract of a letter written to Lord Burghlye, containing a particular account of the execution of Mary Queen of Scots.

Taken from an old manuſcript which has been communicated to the public by the Hon. Charles Howard, of Greyſtock, Eſq; [xxx. 169.]

To the Right Honourable Sir William Cecil, Knight, Lord Burghlye, and Lord High Treaſurer of England.

IT maye pleaſe your good Lordſhipp to be advertiſed, that accordinge as your Honnor gave me in commandment, I have here ſet downe in writtinge the true order and manner of the execution of Mary late Queene of Scotts, the eight of Febrewary 1587, in the great hall in the caſtell of Fotheringay, togither with relation of all ſuch ſpeches ſpoken, actes, and circumſtances preceddinge and concerninge the ſame from and after the delivery of the ſaid Scottiſh Queene to Thomas Andrewes, Eſquier, High Shriffe of her Majeſtie's county of Northampton, unto th' end of the ſaid execution, as followeth.

It beinge certified to the ſaid Queene the ſixt of Febrewary, by the R. Hon. the Earle of Kent, the Earle of Shrewſburye, and alſo by Sir Amyas Pawlett [xxvi. 605.], and Sir Drewe Drewrey, hir governers, that ſhe was to prepare herſelf to dye the eight of Febrewary next, ſhe ſeemed not to be in any terrer for ought that appered, by any hir outward geſtures, or behaveour, other than marvylinge ſhe ſhould dye, but rather with ſmyling cheere, and pleſant countynance dyſgeſted and accepted the ſaid admonytions and preparations. As to hir ſaid unexpected executiou, ſaid, that hir death ſhould be wellcome to hir, ſeinge hir Majeſtie was ſo reſolved; and that hir ſoule were too farre unworthy the fruition of the joye of heaven for ever, whoſe bodye would not in this world be content to indewer the ſtroke of execution for a mo-

ment:

ment: and that ſpoken ſhe wept moſt bytterly, and became ſylent.

The ſaid eight of Febrewary beinge come, and the tyme and place appointed for the execution as aforeſaid; the ſaid Queene of Scotts, being of ſtature tall, of bodie corpulent, round ſhowlderd, her face fatt and brod, duble chenned, and haſle-eyed, hir borrowed heare—borne her attyre on hir head, was on this manner: She had a dreſſing of lawne edged with bone-lace, a pomander chaine, with an Agnus Dei about her neck, a crucifixe in her hand, a payer of beades at her girdle, with a goulding croſſe at th' end of it, a vaile of lawne faſtined to hir cawle with a bowed out wyre and edged round about with a bone-lace, hir gowne of black ſatten prynted, with a trayne and long ſleeſſes to the grownd, ſet with a range of buttons of jett trimed with pearle, and ſhort ſleeſſes of black ſatten, cut with a payer of ſleeſſes of purple velvet hole, under them, hir kirtle hole of figured ſatten black, hir petycote uper bodie unlaced in the back of crymſen ſatten, her peticote ſeirtes of crymſen velvett, hir ſhooes of Spanyſh lether, with the rowgh ſide outward, a payer of green ſilke garters, hir nether ſtockings wofted colured water ſet clocked with ſylver, and next hir legg a payer of Jarſey hoſe whit. This Queene thus appered in a kind of joye, without any defier of deferinge of matters or time, departed hir chamber, and very willingly bended hir ſtepps towards the place of execution, beinge gently carryed, and ſupported out of her chamber into an enttery next the ſaid great hall, by twoe of Sir Amyas Pawlett's cheefe gentlemen, Mr. Andrewes the high ſhriffe goeing before hir, in which enttery the Honnorable Earle of Kent, and the Earle of Shrowſbury comytioners appointed by hir Majeſtie for the ſayd execution, togither with hir twoe governers of hir perſon, Sir Amyas Pawlett, and Sir Drewe Drewrey, and diveres knights and gentlemen of good accompt, did mete hir; where they found one of the ſayd Queene's ſervants, named Melvin, kneeling on his knees to the ſaid Queene his miſtris, who wringing his hands, and ſhedding of teares, uſed then and there theſe woords unto hir.

Ah, Madam, unhappie me! what man on earth was ever before the meſſinger of ſuch importunate ſorrowe and heavines as I ſhall be when I ſhall report, that my good and gratious Queene and Miſtris is beheaded in England? This beinge ſaid, teares prevented him of fiurther ſpeakinge. Whereupon the ſaid Queene powering out hir dyeinge teares, anſwered thus: My good ſervant, ceaſe to lament, for thou haſt cauſe rayther to joie then to morne; for now ſhalt thou ſee Mary Steward's trubles receive ther longe expected end and determynation: for knowe, ſayd ſhe, good ſervant, that all this world is but vanytie, and ſubiect ſtill to more ſorrowe then a whole ocian of teares can bewayle. But I pray the, ſaid ſhe, report this from me, that I dye a true wooman to my relidgion, and like a true wooman to Scotland and France: but God forgive them, ſaid ſhe, that have longe defiered my end, and thirſted for my bloud, as the hart doth for the watter brookes. O God, ſaid ſhe, Thou that art the auther of truth, and truth itſelfe, thou knoweſt the inward chambers of my thoughts, and howe that I was never willing that England and Scotland ſhould be united togither. Well, ſaid ſhe, then, commend me to my ſonne, and tell him that I have not done any thinge prejudicial to the ſtate and kingdom of Scotland; and ſo reſolvinge hirſelfe again into teares, ſaid, Good Melvin, farwell; and with weepinge eyes, and hir cheekes all ſo beſprinkled with teares as they were, ſhe kiſſed him, ſaing, once againe, Melvin, farwell, and pray for thy miſtris and queene. And then ſhe turned hirſelfe to the Lords, and towld them, that ſhe had certeyne requeſts to make unto them: one was, for a ſume of money, which was knowne to Amyas Pawlett, to be paid to one Charles hir ſervante; next, that hir ſervantes might have and injoye that which ſhe had given in hir laſt will and teſtament, and that they myght be favourablye intreated, and ſent faſſley into ther countreyes; and this to doe, my very good Lords, I doe conjur you. Anſwer was made by Sir Amyas Pawlett to this effect: I am not forgittfull of the money your Grace doth ſpeake of, and therefore your Grace ſhall not nede to reſt in ſuſpicion of the not performyng of your requeſtes. Then ſhe ſaid, ther reſted yet one requeſt more which ſhe would make unto the Lords, and that was this, that it would pleaſe them to permit hir pore diſtreſſed ſervantes to be preſent about hir at hir death, that ther eyes myghte behould, and ther hartes beare witnes, howe patiently ther Queene and Miſtris ſhould indewer hir execu-

tion,

tion, that therby they myght be able to make relation when they ſhould come into ther owne countreyes, how that ſhe dyed a true conſtant catholick to hir relidgion. Then the Earle of Kent did anſwere thus unto hir, Madam, that which you have deſiered cannot conveniently be granted, for if it ſhould be, it were to be feared, leaſt ſome of them, with ſpiches or other behaveour, would both be greeſious to your Grace, and trubleſome and unpleaſinge unto us, and to our compeney, wherof wee have had ſome experience; for if ſuch an acceſſe myght be allowed, they would not ſtick to put ſome ſuperſticious trumperye in practiſe, and it were but dipinge ther handcerchers in your Grace's bloud, wherof it were unmete to give allowance. My Lords, ſaid the Queene of Scotts, I will give my word for them, dead though it be, they ſhall deſerve no blame in any the accions you have named; but alas! pore fawles, it would doe them good to bid ther miſtris farwell; and I hope, ſaid ſhe further to the Earle of Kent, your miſtris, meanyng the Queene's Majeſtie, beinge a maiden queene, will voutſaffe, in regard of wooman-hode, that I ſhall have ſome of my owne peple about me at my death; and now, ſaid ſhe, her Majeſtie hath not given any ſuch comyſſion, but that you myght grant a requeſt of fare greater curteſie then this, if I were a wooman of fare meaner calling then the Queene of Scotts. And then perceayving that ſhe could not obteyne hir requeſt without ſome difficultie, for mere greefe ſhe burſt out into teares, ſaying, I am coſſen to your Queene, and deſended from the bloud-royall of Henry the Seaventh, and married Queene of France, the anoynted Queene of Scotland. After this, upon great conſultation had betwene the two Earles and others in comyſſion, it was permitted that ſhe ſhould have ſome of hir ſervants about hir, accordinge as ſhe had before inſtantly intreated, and which all deſiered hir to make choyce of ſix of hir beſt beloved men and wymen: and them of hir men, weare Melvin, hir potticary, and ſurgeon, and one ould man beſides; and of hir wymen ſhe choſe thoſe twoe that did uſe to ly in hir chamber.

After this, the ſaid Queene beinge ſupported by twoe of Sir Amyas Pawlett's gentlemen, as aforeſaid, and Melvin carryed up hir trayne, beinge accompanied with the Earles of Kent and Shrewſbery's gentlemen, and the ſhriffe goinge before as aforeſaid, paſſed out of the entrerye into the hall, in the ſaid caſtell of Fotheringay before mentioned, with an unappailed countinance, without terrer of the place, the perſons, or preparations then and there made for hir execution; ſtept upon the ſcafold in the ſaid hall, beinge twoe fote high, and ſeven fote brod, with rayles rownd about, hanged and covered with black rownd about, with a lowe ſtoole, and a longe faire couſhinge, and a block covered with black. Then haveing the ſtoole browght to hir, ſhe ſat downe; and on the right hand of hir ſtood the Earle of Kent, and the Earle of Shrewſburye; and on hir lett hand, Mr Andrewes, the ſhreife; and right oppoſyte before hir ſtood the twoe executioners; and rownd about the rayles of the ſcafFould ſtood knights, gentilemen, and others. Then ſylence beinge made, the Queene's Majeſtie's comyſſion for the execution was openly redd by Mr Beale, clarke of the councell; which done, the peple, with a loud voyce, ſaid, God ſave the Queene: duringe the readinge of which comyſſion the ſaid Queene was very ſylente, lyſteninge unto it with ſo careleſs a regard, as if it had not concerned hir death at all, nay, rayther with ſo merry and cheereful a countinance as if it had been a pardon from hir Majeſtie for hir life; and withall uſed ſuch a ſtrangnes in hir words and deeds, as though ſhe had knowne none of the aſſembley, nor beine any thinge ſeene in the Engliſh langwage. Then Mr Doctor Fletcher, Deane of Petterburough, ſtandinge deyrectley before hir without the rayle, bendinge his boddye with great reverance, uttered exortations and a prayer.

All the aſſembley, ſaveinge the Queene and hir ſervantes, ſaid the prayer after Mr Deane: duringe the fayinge of which prayer, the Queene hirſelfe ſatt upon a ſtoole, haveing about hir neck an Agnus Dei, in one of hir hands a crucifexe, and att hir girdle a payer of beads, with a goulden croſſe at th' end of them, with a Latten booke of prayers in the other hand. Thus furnyſhed with hir ſuperſticious trumperey, without any regarde to that which Mr Deane ſaid, ſhe begane verye ſoftley, with teares and a loud voyce, to praye in Latten, and in the mydeſt of hir prayers, by reaſon of hir earneſt weepinge and mourninge as it ſeemed, ſhe began to ſlid from hir ſtoole; at which tyme, kneelinge againe, ſhe

ſaid

ſaid divers other prayers in Lattine, and ſoe ſhe left prayeing before Mr Deane. When Mr Deane had done, ſhe kneeled downe againe, and prayed in Engliſh for Chriſt's afflicted church, and for an end of hir troubles; for hir ſonne, and for the Queene's Majeſtie, and deſiered God ſhe might proſper, and ſerve God aright. That ſpoken, ſhe ſaid, ſhe hoped to be ſaved by, and in the bloud of Jeſus Chriſt, at the fotte of whoſe crucifexe, houldinge that up in hir hand, ſhe would ſhed hir bloud. Then ſaid the Earle of Kent, Maddam, I beſeech you ſettle Jeſus Chriſt in your harte, as you did before, and leave the adoration of thoſe Popiſh trumperies to themſelves; but ſhe ſeamying little or nothing at all to regarde the good counſell of the Earle, but went forward in hir prayers, and in the conclution therof, in Engliſh, deſired God, that it would pleaſe him to averte his wrath from this iland, and that he would give it grace and forgivenes of ſinnes. Then ſhe ſaid, ſhe forgave hir enemyes with all hir harte, who had longe fought hir bloud, and deſiered God to converte them to his truth. This done, ſhe deſiered all ſaintes to make interceſſion for hir to the Savyoure of the world, Jeſus Chriſt. Then ſhe begane to kiſſe hir crucifexe, and to croſſe herſelfe, ſayeing theſe words, Even as the armes of Jeſus Chriſt was ſpreed here upon the croſſe, ſo receive me I beſeech the into the armes of mercye, and forgive me all my ſinnes. Then the twoe executioners kneeled downe unto hir, and deſiered hir to forgive them hir death. She anſwered, I forgive you with all my harte, for I hope this death ſhall give an end of all my troubles. Then they, with hir twoe gentlewomen, helping of her up, begane to diſrobe her; then ſhe laid her crucifexe on hir ſtoole, and one of her executioners tooke of from her neck the Agnus Dei, which ſhe begane to withold, ſayeing, ſhe would give it to one of hir women, and withall told the executioners, they ſhould have the worth of it in money; then ſhe ſuffered them, with hir twoe women, to take off hir cheanne of pomander beads, and all hir other apparell, and that with a kind of gladnes; and, ſmyling, ſhe begane to make herſelfe unryddie, putting on a payer of ſleeves with hir owne hands, which the twoe executioners before had rudlye put off, and that with ſuch ſpeed, as if ſhe longed to have beine gone out of the world. During all which accions of diſrobinge hir, ſhe never altered countenance, but, ſmyling as it were, ſaid, ſhe never had ſuch groomes before to make her unreddye, nor ever did put off hir clothes before ſuch a compeney. At length, ſhee beinge untyred and unapparelled, of ſuch and ſo much as was convenient, ſaveing her pettycote and kirtle; hir twoe women, looking upon her, burſt out into a pittyfull ſkrychinge and lamentinge; and when the ſkrychinge and lamentinge begane to declyne, they croſſed themſelves, and prayed in Lattine. Then the ſaid Queene, turnynge hirſelfe to them, and ſeeing them in ſuch a mornefull and lamentable plight, embraced them, and ſaid, Doe not crye for me, but rejoyce, and praye for me; and ſo croſſed them, and keſſed them, and bade them praye for hir, and not to be ſoe mornefull; for, ſaid ſhe, this day, I truſt, ſhall end your miſtriſs troubles. Then, with a ſmylinge countynance, ſhe turned to hir men ſervants, Mellvin, and the reſt, ſtandinge upon a benche nere unto the ſcaffould, who were ſome tyme weeping, and ſome tyme cryeinge out aloud, and contynewally croſſinge themſelves, and prayeinge in Lattine, and the ſaid Queene thus turned unto them, bad them farwell, and prayed them to praye for hir to the laſt hower. That done, one of hir women, haveinge a Corpus Chriſti cloth, laped it up three corner wiſe, and kiſſed it, and put it over the face of the ſaid Queene hir miſtris, and pinned it faſt upon hir calle that was on hir head. Then hir twoe women morufully departed from hir, and the ſaid Queene kneelinge upon the cuſhione, at which tyme, verry reſolutly, and withoute anye token of feare of death, ſhe ſpake aloude in Lattyne — *In te Domine confido, ne confundar in æternum.* Then gropinge for the blocke, ſhe layd downe hir head, putting her haire over the blocke with both hir hands, which houlding there ſtill, had bine cut off, had they not bine eſpied. Then ſhe layd hirſelfe upon the blocke moſt quietlye, and ſtrecheinge out hir hands and leggs, cryed out — *In manus tuas Domine*, three or four times. At laſt, while one of the executioners held her ſlyghtly with one of his hands, and th' other gave twoe ſtrokes with an axe before he did cutt off hir head, and yet left a little greſſell behinde, at which tyme ſhe made a ſmale groane, and ſoe dyed.

S I R

SIR, *Cambridge, July* 10. 1770.

IT is an opinion commmonly received, that lime-water is a diſſolvent for the ſtone: with a view to be fully ſatisfied of the truth of this doctrine, I made the following experiments.

I put ſeveral ſmall pieces of *calculus humanus* in different glaſſes, and ſeverally poured on them lime-water, a ſolution of fixt alcali deprived of its air, and of common fixt alcali: the conſequence was, that the ſolution of common fixt alcali had no effect on the ſtone; that of fixt alcali deprived of its air, entirely diſſolved it; but the lime-water formed a cruſt round the ſtone, ſimilar to what is ſeen round ſticks, &c. which have lain in petrifying waters.

The reaſon of this phænomenon is clearly this: The *calculus* reſtoring the fixt air (of which it contains a very large portion) to the earth contained in the lime-water, forms a new compound, which is not diſſoluble in water; but the fixt alcali deprived of its air, not containing any of this earth, can only form an union of the fixt air with the fixt alcali, which is ſtill diſſoluble in water: in both caſes the ſolution acts by depriving the ſtone of its fixt air, which cements it together; but the cruſt formed at firſt round the ſtone by the lime-water, effectually defends it from any farther action of the menſtruum. The ſolution of fixt alcali containing a quantity of fixt air, is not in a condition to abſorb that of the ſtone, and for that reaſon leaves it untouched. It appears therefore that fixt alcali deprived of its air, and not lime-water, is the true diſſolvent for the ſtone; and ſome trials I have made, give me reaſon to hope I ſhall be able to find a proper method of giving it ſo that it ſhall not loſe its efficacy in paſſing through the different canals of the body.

I am, &c.

[xxviii. 255.] J. HOFFMAN.

A ſhort view of the preſent ſtate of the STOCKS, *or* PUBLIC FUNDS.

AS there are few ſubjects of converſation more general than the value of Stocks, and hardly any thing ſo little underſtood, nothing can be more uſeful than a ſhort account of them, which we ſhall here give in as conciſe a manner as poſſible.

In order to give a clear idea of the money-tranſactions of the ſeveral companies, it is proper we ſhould ſay ſomething of money in general, and particularly of paper-money, and the difference between that and the current ſpecie.

Money is the ſtandard of the value of all the neceſſaries and accommodations of life, and paper-money is the repreſentative of that ſtandard to ſuch a degree, as to ſupply its place, and to anſwer all the purpoſes of gold and ſilver coin. Nothing is neceſſary to make this repreſentative of money ſupply the place of ſpecie, but the credit of that office or company who delivers it: which credit conſiſts in its always being ready to turn it into ſpecie whenever required. This is exactly the caſe of the Bank of England. The notes of this company are of the ſame value as the current coin, as they may be turned into it whenever the poſſeſſor pleaſes. From hence, as notes are a kind of money, the counterfeiting them is puniſhed with death, as well as coining.

The method of depoſiting money in the Bank, and exchanging it for notes, (though they bear no intereſt), is attended with many conveniencies; as they are not only ſafer than money in the hands of the owner himſelf; but as the notes are more portable, and capable of a much more eaſy conveyance; ſince a bank-note, for a very large ſum, may be ſent by the poſt, and to prevent the deſigns of robbers, may, without damage, be cut in two, and ſent at two ſeveral times. Or bills, called bank poſt-bills, may be had by application at the Bank, which are particularly calculated to prevent loſſes by robberies, they being made payable to the order of the perſon who takes them out, at a certain number of days after ſight; which gives an opportunity to ſtop bills at the Bank, if they ſhould be loſt, and prevents their being ſo eaſily negotiated by ſtrangers, as common bank-notes are: and whoever conſiders the hazard, the expence, and trouble, there would be in ſending large ſums of gold and ſilver to and from diſtant places, muſt alſo conſider this as a very ſingular advantage. Beſides which, another benefit attends them; for if they are deſtroyed by time, or other accident, the Bank will, on oath being made of ſuch accident, and ſecurity being given, pay the money to the perſon who was in the poſſeſſion of them.

Bank-notes differ from all kinds of ſtock in theſe three particulars; 1. They are always of the ſame value; 2. They are

paid off without being transferred; 3. They bear no intereſt;—while ſtocks are a ſhare in a company's funds, bought without any condition of having the principal returned. India bonds indeed (by ſome perſons, though erroneouſly, called ſtock) are to be excepted, they being made payable at ſix months notice, either on the ſide of the company, or of the poſſeſſor.

By the word *Stock*, was originally meant a particular ſum of money contributed to the eſtabliſhing a fund to enable a company to carry on a certain trade, by means of which the perſon became a partner in that trade, and received a ſhare in the profit made thereby, in proportion to the money employed. But this term has been extended farther, though improperly, to ſignify any ſum of money which has been lent to the government, on condition of receiving a certain intereſt till the money is repaid, and which makes a part of the national debt. As the ſecurity both of the government and of the public companies is eſteemed preferable to that of any private perſon; as the ſtocks are negotiable, and may be ſold at any time; and as the intereſt is always punctually paid when due; ſo they are thereby enabled to borrow money on a lower intereſt than what might be obtained from lending it to private perſons, where there muſt be always ſome danger of loſing both principal and intereſt.

But as every capital ſtock or fund of a company is raiſed for a particular purpoſe, and limited by parliament to a certain ſum, it neceſſarily follows, that when that fund is completed, no ſtock can be bought of the company; though ſhares already purchaſed may be tranſferred from one perſon to another. This being the caſe, there is frequently a great diſproportion between the original value of the ſhares, and what is given for them when tranſferred: for if there are more buyers than ſellers, a perſon who is indifferent about ſelling, will not part with his ſhare without a conſiderable profit to himſelf; and, on the contrary, if many are diſpoſed to ſell, and few inclined to buy, the value of ſuch ſhares will naturally fall, in proportion to the impatience of thoſe who want to turn their ſtock into ſpecie.

Theſe obſervations may ſerve to give our readers ſome idea of the nature of that unjuſtifiable and diſhoneſt practice called *ſtock-jobbing*; the myſtery of which conſiſts in nothing more than this: The perſons concerned in that practice, who are denominated *Stock-jobbers*, make contracts to buy or ſell, at a certain diſtant time, a certain quantity of ſome particular ſtock; againſt which time they endeavour, according as their contract is, either to raiſe or lower ſuch ſtock, by raiſing rumours, and ſpreading fictitious ſtories, in order to induce people either to ſell out in a hurry, and conſequently cheap, if they are to deliver ſtock; or to become unwilling to ſell, and conſequently to make it dearer, if they are to receive ſtock.

The perſons who make theſe contracts are not in general poſſeſſed of any real ſtock; and when the time comes that they are to receive or deliver the quantity they have contracted for, they only pay ſuch a ſum of money as makes the difference between the price ſtock was at when they made the contract, and the price it happens to be at when the contract is fulfilled; and it is no uncommon thing, for perſons not worth 100 l. to make contracts for the buying or ſelling 100,000 l. ſtock. In the language of Exchange-alley, the buyer in this caſe is called the *Bull*, and the ſeller the *Bear*.

Beſides theſe, there are another ſet of men, though of a higher rank, may properly come under the ſame denomination. Theſe are your great monied men, who are dealers in ſtock, and contractors with the government whenever any new money is to be borrowed. Theſe indeed are not fictitious, but real buyers and ſellers of ſtock; but by raiſing falſe hopes, or creating groundleſs fears, by pretending to buy or ſell large quantities of ſtock on a ſudden, by uſing the aforementioned ſet of men as their inſtruments, and other like practices, are enabled to raiſe or fall the ſtocks one or two per cent. at pleaſure.

However, the real value of one ſtock above another, on account of its being more profitable to the proprietors, or any thing that will really, or only in imagination, affect the credit of a company, or endanger the government, by which that credit is ſecured, muſt naturally have a conſiderable effect on the ſtocks. Thus, with reſpect to the intereſt of the proprietors, a ſhare in the ſtock of a trading company, which produces 5 l. or 6 l. per cent. per annum, muſt be more valuable than an annuity with govern-

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ment-ſecurity that produces no more than 3 l. or 4 l. per cent. per annum; and conſequently ſuch ſtock muſt ſell at a higher price than ſuch an annuity. — Though it muſt be obſerved, that a ſhare in the ſtock of a trading company producing 5 l. or 6 l. per cent. per annum will not fetch ſo much money at market as a government-annuity producing the ſame ſum; becauſe the ſecurity of the company is not reckoned equal to that of the government, and the continuance of their paying ſo much per annum is more precarious, as their dividend is, or ought to be, always in proportion to the profits of their trade. *Lond. Aug.* 23. 1770.

The Amount of the Capitals of the Bank, South-ſea, and India Houſes.		*Int. per Ann.*		*When due.*	*When transferred.*	*Holidays.*
	L. s. d.	*L.* s. d.				
BANK STOCK	10,780,000 0 0	592,900 0 0		5 Apr. & 10 Oct.	Tu. Th. & Fr.	January 1 6 18 25 30
4 per C. Con. Ann.	20,240,000 0 0	809,600 0 0		Ditto	Tu. Wed. Th. & Fr.	February 2 24
4 per C. 1763 } Paid off 4 per C. Navy }		- - - - - - -		Ditto 25 Mar. & 29 Sept.	Wed. & Sat. Ditto	March 25 April 23 25
3 ½ per C. 1756	1,500,000 0 0	52,500 0 0		5 Jan. & 5 July	Tuef. & Thurf.	May 1 24 29
3 ½ per C. 1758	4,500,000 0 0	157,500 0 0		Ditto	Mon. Wed. & Frid.	June 4 11 24 29
3 per C. Conſol.	39,527,821 5 1¼	1,155,834 12 9.28		Ditto	Tu. Wed. Th. & Fr.	July 25
3 per C. Reduced	19,183,323 16 4	575,499 14 3.48		5 Apr. & 10 Oct.	Tu. Wed. Th & Fr.	Auguſt 12 24
3 per C. 1726	1,000,000 0 0	30,000 0 0		5 Jan. & 5 July	Wed. & Sat.	September 2 21 22 29
Long Ann. for 99 } yrs com. Ja. 5. 1761 }	- - - - - -	248,250 0 0		Ditto	Ditto	October 18 25 28
SOUTH-SEA STOCK	3,362,784 8 6	128,197 9 1.17		Ditto	Mon. Wed. & Fr.	November 1 2 4 5 9 30
3 per C. Old Ann.	12,404,270 2 7	372,128 2 0.93		5 Apr. & 10 Oct.	Ditto	December 21 25 26 27 28
3 per C. New	8,958,255 2 10	268,747 13 1.02		5 Jan. & 5 July	Tu. Th. & Sat.	Moveable
3 per C. 1751	2,100,000 0 0	63,000 0 0		Ditto	Tu. & Sat.	Shro. Tu. Aſh. W. Good Friday
INDIA STOCK	3,200,000 0 0	320,000 0 0		Ditto	Tuef. & Sat. till 12 o'clock.	Eaſt. M. T. & Wed. Holy Thurſday
3 per C. Ann.	3,000,000 0 0	90,000 0 0		5 Apr. & 10 Oct.	Mon. Wed. & Fr.	Whit. M. Tu. & Wed
N. B. Int on India Bonds the Mar 31. & Sep. 30.	129,056,454 15 4¼	4,864,157 11 3.88		*N. B. Div. paid at the Bank from 9 to 11 & 1 to 3. Transf. 11 to 1 Div. at the S. S. & Ind. H. from 9 to 12. Transf. 12 to 1.*		

Mr Clydeſdale Farmer, *July* 12.

YOU ſet out [312.] with an acknowledgement, that new land, new limed, will always have a quicker and ſtronger fermentation than ever it will have again; and then you proceed to recommend repeated liming as equally advantageous as the firſt. Unleſs you retract the former aſſertion, all you can advance in ſupport of the latter, muſt be deemed inconſiſtent, contradictory, and of courſe go for nothing.——

Who is there but knows, that lime, dung, and good new earth, (by new earth I mean unlimed earth), properly mixed, will raiſe a ſtrong fermentation? But how far the lime will contribute to continue the fermentation, after the compoſt is mixed with land formerly limed, you cannot account for. You now affirm, without aſſigning any reaſon for it, that by expoſing lime to the air for two years or more, the hot burning quality will be gone, which is what certainly hurts any ſubſequent liming. I cannot help differing from you in this ſo poſitive an aſſertion of yours. The fiery nature of lime is perhaps among its beſt qualities as a manure. If its heat was the only impediment, by throwing plenty of cold water upon it every time it was turned over, for three or four weeks, it might be diveſted as effectually of this ſuppoſed noxious quality, as by expoſing it for two years or more; a term, for which few common farmers would have a ſufficient ſtock, either of patience, or money, to wait, unleſs they had more aſſurance of ſucceſs than you have laid before them. I have known lime ſpread like a ſheet of paper, for fifteen months, before it was plowed in, over a field formerly limed; not with a view to loſe its burning quality, but in order to incorporate more intimately with the ſurface, to prevent its natural tendency to ſubſide, and to receive the influences of the atmoſphere. By this method the hot quality might be ſuppoſed to have been quite gone; however, after all, the field miſgave. There can be no diſputing againſt ſuch glaring facts. No, Sir; the failure of a repeated liming cannot be owing to its hot burning quality. I will, with diffidence, mention to you my opinion. It is evident that lime does not contain vegetable food, as moſt other manures do; no plant will grow in it, till mixed with ſome other ſubſtance. it operates upon land, and promotes vegetation, by ſtrongly attenuating the ſoil, replete with vegetable food, though in an inactive ſtate, and thereby fitting the vegetable food to be received plentifully into the roots of plants; and thus it makes land exert itſelf beyond its natural ſtrength; ſo that by the great crops it is forced to produce, the vegetable food muſt be much exhauſted; which food cannot again be ſupplied by lime, becauſe it is not contained in lime.

Dung will improve the beſt as well as the worſt land. After land is exhauſted by corn-crops, apply dung again, the ſoil will become fertile; and the crops will decreaſe gradually, till the effects of the dung are ſpent: but immediately upon applying dung again, the land becomes fertile as before. Why this is not the caſe when lime is repeatedly applied as a manure, is ſtill the queſtion.

It is well known, that air will inſinuate its qualities into every ſubſtance pervious to it, and ſuſceptible of them: and as it is plentifully ſtored with vegetable food, particularly ſalts and oil, (which are no inconſiderable ingredients in the buſineſs of vegetation), and as lime is ſaid to attract theſe ſtrongly; by expoſing it to the air, it will attract the vegetable food from the air; and thus it may be fitted in ſome meaſure (but not by loſing its burning quality) for a manure for land formerly limed. This may be the reaſon likewiſe why the rubbiſh of old walls, as abounding with ſalts attracted by the lime from the air, is ſuch a powerful manure; and hence fold-dikes are impregnated, and rendered as fertile, only by being expoſed to the air, as other parts of the fold dunged by cattle. The freſh lime from the ſoap-boilers proves againſt you, that it is unfit for a repeated manure. And it is highly probable, that the old lime, by lying ſo long at the ſoap-houſe, will have ſtrongly attracted the other ingredients of the ſoap, which are of a ſalt, oily, fertilizing nature. Any other body impregnated with theſe qualities, would, in like manner, have been advantageous manures, though ſtill inferior to the effects from the firſt liming. If ever you have cultivated exhauſted limed land, you muſt, if you have attended, have obſerved this; and you muſt alſo have obſerved, that it is often difficult to trace the ſucceſs of experiments upon land in heart. The ſeaſons, and other concurring favourable cauſes, abſtracting from the

the influence of the intended trial, may deceive one very far; whereas upon poor land we can come to a greater degree of certainty of the reaſon of a good crop. Thus upon poor land, fit naturally to produce, for inſtance, three bolls per acre, apply lime;—great crops are immediately produced; I have known ten, even twelve bolls, per acre, the ſecond and third crops. But if this land ſhould, by bad huſbandry, be reduced to its former condition, ſo as to produce but three bolls per acre; apply lime again, the effect is not diſcernible from the crops produced; apply dung, the crops immediately increaſe.

I would not, after all, be underſtood to mean, that lime ſhould be laid aſide as a manure, after the firſt application; there may be methods unknown to me, of managing it to advantage; my intention is only to adviſe farmers, (becauſe I have known it miſgive in many inſtances), not to lay too much ſtreſs upon it, till they have ſatisfied themſelves of its ſucceſs by proper trials.

I hope, Sir, our correſpondence, which probably is now at an end, will induce others to offer their thoughts upon this ſubject. *I am, &c.*

AGRICULTOR.

A Letter from the Prince of L——e, in Hainault, to M. Rouſſeau. [xxix. 443.]

Tranſlated from the Hague gazette.

I AM, Sir, the perſon who, the other day, paid you a viſit. I do not repeat it, though I long ardently to ſee you again, becauſe you neither love intruders nor intruſion. In my country, where no body can read, you will neither be admired nor perſecuted. You ſhall have the key of my library and gardens; where you may ſee or not ſee me, juſt as you pleaſe. You ſhall have, all to yourſelf, a ſnug little country-houſe, at a quarter of a league from mine. There you may plant or ſow whatever you like.

Your nameſake John-Baptiſt (Rouſſeau) came, with his wit, to die in Flanders; but he was nothing more than a poet: do you, John-James, with your genius, come to live there. Let it be with me, or rather at your own home, that you continue *vitam impendere vero*. If you would ſtill deſire more liberty, I have a little eſtate, a pretty ſpot, in a corner of the earth, independent of any one: but the climate is admirable, the air pure, and it is but fourſcore leagues from here. I have no Archbiſhop nor Parliament * there; but then I have the beſt mutton upon it in the world.

I have ſome bee-hives at the firſt mentioned habitation, which I offer you. If you like bees, I will leave them there; if not, I will tranſfer them elſewhere. Their republic will uſe you better than that of Geneva †, to which you did ſo much honour, and to which you would have done ſo much good.

I love no more than you do, either thrones or dominations. You ſhall not reign over any one, nor any one over you. If, Sir, you accept my offers, I will myſelf wait upon you, and conduct you to the temple of Virtue. This ſhall be the name of your habitation; though we will not call it ſo, to your face, that I may ſpare your modeſty the offence of the triumphs you deſerve. If nothing of all this ſhould be acceptable to you, let it paſs as if I had offered you nothing. I will not ſee you, but will continue to read and to admire you, without telling you a word of the matter. *I am, &c.*

* Alluding to their perſecution of him.

† Which baniſhed him. [xxvi. 123.]

A CARD.

QUADRANT's compliments to the Royal Society, recommends the following hint to their ſerious obſervation. Whether longitude might not be aſcertained by limiting imaginary degrees to a proper certainty under a table of calculations. He is of opinion, when ſuch a table is formed, and adjuſted, the ſame altitude taken at twelve o'clock to find the latitude, will equally aſcertain the longitude; and after a little experience, the one will be found a guide to the other; but this will totally depend upon the table, in adjuſting of which will lie all or moſt of the difficulty.

London, Aug. 18. 1770.

To preſerve corn from vermin.

THrow ſome fine ſand between every two or three layings of the ſheaves in making the ſtacks or ricks, from the bottom to the top. This practice was uſed by a gentleman laſt year with great ſucceſs, and without any inconvenience; for the ſand fell out in cleaning of the corn. The ſand being fine and dry, will abſorb any little moiſture that may be in the corn, and is ſo offenſive to rats and mice that they will not live in it.

Dublin, Sept. 4. 1770.

AMERICAN

AMERICAN PAPERS, &c. [424.]

Wavering about non-importation.

New York, June 18. On Monday laſt a number of merchants and mechanics waited on our Committee, deſiring the ſenſe of this city ſhould be taken by ſubſcription, whether an alteration ſhould not be made in our non-importation agreement. In conſequence of which a meeting was called the ſame evening, the following advertiſement drawn up, and perſons appointed to go through the different wards, and to each inhabitant propoſe the following queſtions: "Do you approve of a general importation of goods from Great Britain, except tea, and other articles which are or may be ſubject to a duty on importation? or, Do you approve of our non-importation agreement continuing in the manner it now is?" Subſcriptions were taken in accordingly; when a majority appeared for importation, agreeable to this advertiſement. On which the Committee ſent off expreſſes to Boſton and Philadelphia, requeſting their concurrence.

The ADVERTISEMENT.

WHereas an act was paſſed laſt ſeſſion of parliament, for repealing the act impoſing a duty on paper, paint, and glaſs, imported from Great Britain into the Colonies [227.]; by which a ſtep is made towards reconciling the differences that unhappily ſubſiſt between the mother-country and the colonies; we the ſubſcribers, in attention to this conciliating meaſure, and at the ſame time to ſhew the juſt regard we have for the liberties of theſe colonies, which we conſider as infringed by all acts of parliament impoſing taxes without our conſent, do agree, that we will not import, or receive, from Great Britain, any article or articles upon which a duty is laid, or hereafter may be laid, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America: And whereas the aforeſaid act, repealing the duties on paper, paint, and glaſs, will not take place till after the 1ſt of December next; we do alſo agree, not to receive or import any of the ſaid articles until after the ſaid 1ſt of December next: And whereas the duty on tea ſtill remains unrepealed, we do hereby alſo further agree, that we will not import from Great Britain any tea until the ſaid duty be taken off. All other articles which are free of duty, we agree to import as uſual. If any goods ſhall arrive contrary to this and our former agreement, they ſhall be reſhipped immediately. And any perſons, maſters of veſſels or others, that ſhall import or receive a conſignment of any dutiable goods, ſhall be deemed enemies to the Colonies, and treated accordingly.

But that this agreement ſhall not take place until we deſire the concurrence of Boſton and Philadelphia, and receive their anſwer by return of expreſs; when, if this agreement ſhould be rejected by the other colonies, the ſenſe of this town will be again taken.

Meſſ. Sears and Vandervort requeſt Mr Hugh Gaine, printer of the New-York Gazette, will give the following a place in his paper.

"Gentlemen, New-York, June 14.

As the end of our appointment was, to prevent the leaſt infraction of the non-importation agreement, and as many of this Committee ſeem deſirous of breaking through the ſaid agreement, we the ſubſcribers, in juſtice to our conſtituents, cannot act in future as members of a committee, with men who are uſing every effort to counteract the very deſign of our appointment.

ISAAC SEARS.
PETER VANDERVORT.

To Mr Iſaac Low, Chairman of the Committee of Merchants."

Penſylvania Journal, July 12. 1770.

A Letter from the Merchants Committee of New-York, to the Merchants Committee in this place.

Gentlemen, New-York, July 10. 1770.

In purſuance of the printed advertiſement, incloſed you by our laſt expreſs, we are directed to acquaint you, that the ſenſe of our inhabitants has been again taken, according to the incloſed written propoſals from our committee, which was not finiſhed until laſt night; and as there appeared a great majority for importing every thing, except ſuch articles as are, or may hereafter be, ſubject to duty for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America, and in conſequence thereof, many orders for goods may be ſent by the packet to ſail to-morrow or next day; we are ordered to give you the moſt early advice of this event by another expreſs, that if your merchants ſhould chuſe to ſend any orders, they may avail themſelves of a veſſel,

veſſel, which, we hear, will be ready to ſail from your port for London on Saturday next. Another opportunity will alſo offer from hence for Liverpool the ſame day.

We are very ſorry our late earneſt endeavours to harmonize with our brethren of Philadelphia, have proved abortive; but we flatter ourſelves the event will abundantly juſtify the meaſure adopted by the majority of our inhabitants, although they appear juſt now ſingular in their opinion. We remain, with great regard, your moſt humble ſervants.

To Committee of Merchants in Philadelphia.

In the above letter was incloſed the following.

"The above perſons are requeſted by the Committee of Merchants to divide themſelves in pairs, one of each party; and to take the ſenſe of their ward for and againſt importation; by taking down the names of the inhabitants, after reading to them the following propoſition, without uſing any other arguments, viz.

As by the return of our expreſſes from Boſton and Philadelphia, we are adviſed by letters from their Committees, that a majority of both places are for maintaining their non-importation agreements on their preſent footing,

Is it your ſentiments that we ſhould alſo abide by our preſent non-importation agreement, or to import every thing except the articles which are, or may hereafter be, ſubject to duty?

It is expected that every perſon who is waited on, will candidly give his opinion for or againſt importation, and that the Committee appointed to wait on them, will make a return of their voices to the Committee of Inſpection, at Mrs Wrag's, on Monday evening, the 9th of July, without fail.

By order of the Committee."

See the anſwer, p. 450.

From the Virginia Gazette, June 28.

The aſſociation entered into laſt Friday, the 22d inſt. by the gentlemen of the houſe of Burgeſſes, and the body of Merchants, aſſembled in this city.

WE, his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects of Virginia, declaring our inviolable and unſhaken fidelity and attachment to our gracious Sovereign, our affection for all our fellow-ſubjects of G. Britain, and our firm determination to ſupport, at the hazard of our lives and fortunes, the laws, the peace, and good order of government in this colony; but, at the ſame time, affected with great and juſt apprehenſions of the fatal conſequences certainly to follow from the arbitrary impoſition of taxes on the people of America, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue from them, without the conſent of their repreſentatives; and as we conſider it to be the indiſpenſable duty of every virtuous member of ſociety, to prevent the ruin and promote the happineſs of his country, by every lawful means, although, in the proſecution of ſuch a laudable and neceſſary deſign, ſome unhappy conſequences may be derived to many innocent fellow-ſubjects, whom we wiſh not to injure, and who we hope will impute our conduct to the real neceſſity of our affairs: Influenced by theſe reaſons, we do moſt earneſtly recommend this our aſſociation to the ſerious attention of all gentlemen, merchants, traders, and other inhabitants of this colony, not doubting but they will readily and cordially accede thereto. And at the ſame time we, and every of us, do moſt ſolemnly oblige ourſelves, upon our word and honour, to promote the welfare and commercial intereſts of all thoſe truly worthy merchants, traders, and others, inhabitants of this colony, who ſhall hereafter conform to the ſpirit of this aſſociation; but that we will, upon all occaſions and at all times hereafter, avoid purchaſing any commodity or article of goods whatſoever from any importer or ſeller of Britiſh merchandiſe or European goods, whom we may know or believe, in violation of the eſſential intereſts of this colony, to have preferred their own private emolument, by importing or ſelling articles prohibited by this aſſociation, to the deſtruction of the deareſt rights of the people of this colony. And for the more effectual diſcovery of ſuch defaulters, it is reſolved,

1. That a committee of five be choſen in every county, by the majority of aſſociators in each county; who, or any three of them, are hereby authoriſed to publiſh the names of ſuch ſigners of the aſſociation as ſhall violate their agreement; and when there ſhall be an importation of goods into any county, ſuch committee, or any three of them, are impowered to convene themſelves, and in a civil manner apply to the merchants or importers concerned, and deſire to

ſee

ſee the invoices and papers reſpecting ſuch importation; and if they find any goods therein contrary to the aſſociation, to let the importers know, that it is the opinion and requeſt of the country, that ſuch goods ſhall not be opened or ſtored, but reſhipped to the place from whence they came: and in caſe of a refuſal, without any manner of violence, inform them of the conſequences, and proceed to publiſh an account of their conduct.

2. That we the ſubſcribers, as well by our own example as all other legal ways and means in our power, will promote and encourage induſtry and frugality, and diſcourage all manner of luxury and extravagance.

3. That we will not hereafter, directly or indirectly, import, or cauſe to be imported, from G. Britain, any of the goods hereafter enumerated, either for ſale or for our own uſe; to wit, ſpirits, cyder, perry, beer, ale, porter, malt, peaſe, beef, fiſh, butter, cheeſe, tallow, candles, fruit, pickles, confectionary, chairs, tables, looking-glaſſes, carriages, joiners work, and cabinet work of all ſorts, ribands, India goods of all ſorts (except ſpices), callico of more than 3 s. Sterling per yard, upholſtery, (by which is meant paper hangings, beds ready made, furniture for beds, and carpeting), watches, clocks, ſilverſmiths work of all ſorts, ſilks of all ſorts, (excepting womens bonnets and hats, ſewing ſilk and netting ſilk), cotton ſtuffs of more than 3 s. Sterling per yard, linens of more than 2 s. Sterling per yard, (except Iriſh linens), gauze, lawns, cambrick of more than 6 s. Sterling per yard, woollen and worſted ſtuffs of all ſorts of more than 2 s. Sterling per yard, broad cloths of more than 8 s. Sterling per yard, narrow cloths of all kinds of more than 4 s. Sterling per yard, not leſs than 7 8ths yard wide, hats of greater value than 10 s. Sterling, ſtockings of more than 36 s. Sterling per dozen, ſhoes of more than 5 s. Sterling per pair, boots, ſaddles, mens exceeding 25 s. and womens exceeding 40 s. Sterling, excluſive of bridles, which are allowed, portmanteaus, ſaddle-bags, and all other manufactured leather, neither oil or painters colours, if both, or either of them, be ſubject to any duty after the 1ſt of December next: And that we will not import, or cauſe to be imported, any horſes, nor purchaſe thoſe which may be imported by others, after the 1ſt of December next.

4. That we will not import, or bring into the colony, or cauſe to be imported, or brought into the colony, either by ſea or land, any ſlaves, or make ſale of any upon commiſſion, or purchaſe any ſlave or ſlaves that may be imported by others, after the 1ſt day of November next, unleſs the ſame have been twelve months upon the continent.

5. That we will not import any wines on which a duty is laid by act of parliament, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America, or purchaſe ſuch as may be imported by others, after the 1ſt day of September next.

6. That no wine be imported by any of the ſubſcribers, or other perſons, from any of the colonies on this continent, or any other place, from the time of ſigning this aſſociation, contrary to the terms thereof.

7. That all ſuch goods as may or ſhall be imported into this colony, in conſequence of their having been rejected by the aſſociation-committees in any of our ſiſter-colonies, ſhall not be purchaſed by any aſſociator; but that we will exert every lawful means in our power abſolutely to prevent the ſale of all ſuch goods, and to cauſe the ſame to be exported as quickly as poſſible.

8. That we will not receive from G. Britain, or make ſale of upon commiſſion, any of the articles above excepted to, after the 1ſt day of September next; nor any of thoſe articles which may have been really and *bona fide* ordered by us after the 25th of December next.

9. That we will not receive into our cuſtody, make ſale of, or become chargeable with, any of the articles aforementioned, that may be ordered after the 15th of June inſtant, nor give orders for any from this time; and that in all orders which any of us may hereafter ſend to G. Britain, we will expreſsly direct and requeſt our correſpondents not to ſhip us any of the articles before excepted; and if any ſuch goods are ſhipped contrary to the tenor of this agreement, we will refuſe to take the ſame, or make ourſelves chargeable therewith.

Provided nevertheleſs, That ſuch goods as are already on hand, or may be imported according to the true intent and meaning of this aſſociation, may be continued for ſale.

10. That

10. That a committee of merchants, to be named by their own body, when called together by their chairman, be appointed, to take under their conſideration the general ſtate of the trade in this colony, and report to the aſſociation, at their next meeting, a liſt of ſuch other manufactures of G. Britain, or commodities of any kind whatever, now imported, as may reaſonably, and with benefit to the colony, be excepted to.

11. That we do hereby engage ourſelves, by thoſe moſt ſacred ties of honour, and love to our country, that we will not, either upon the goods which we have already upon hand, or may hereafter import within the true meaning of this aſſociation, make any advance in price, with a view to profit by the reſtrictions hereby laid on the trade of this colony.

12. That we will not at any time hereafter, either directly or indirectly, import, or cauſe to be imported, or purchaſe from any perſon who ſhall import, any merchandiſe or manufactures exported from G. Britain, which are, or hereafter ſhall be, taxed by act of parliament for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America.

Reſolved, That a meeting of the aſſociators ſhall be called at the diſcretion of the moderator, or at the requeſt of twenty members of the aſſociation, ſignified to him in writing; and in caſe of the death of the preſent moderator, the next perſon ſubſcribing hereto be conſidered as moderator, and act as ſuch until the next general meeting.

Laſtly, That theſe reſolves ſhall be binding on all and each of the ſubſcribers, who do hereby, each and every perſon for himſelf, agree, that he will ſtrictly and firmly adhere to and abide by every article of this aſſociation, from the time of his ſigning the ſame, until the act of parliament which impoſes a duty on tea, paper, glaſs, and painters colours, be totally repealed, or until a general meeting of one hundred aſſociators, after one month's public notice, ſhall determine otherwiſe; the twelfth article of this agreement ſtill and for ever continuing in force, until the contrary be declared by a general meeting of the members of this aſſociation.

Signed, in Williamſburgh, June 22. 1770, by *one hundred and ſixty-eight perſons.*

The Georgians to the South Carolinians.

London, Sept. 15. The following came over with the Carolina news-papers in the form of a hand-bill.

WE obſerve in one of the South-Carolina news-papers an advertiſement, dated the 19th of June, publiſhed by the General Committee, wherein they take upon them to declare the whole colony of Georgia infamous.

A charge ſo daring, ſcandalous, and unjuſt, againſt the inhabitants of a whole colony, requires the moſt public refutation; and to this end it is neceſſary that the world ſhould know what ſort of men our accuſers are, as well as the baſeneſs of their motives for ſuch an attack upon their neighbours.

A conſiderable time ago, ſome of the people of Boſton entered into reſolutions not to import certain Britiſh goods till ſome of their ſuppoſed grievances were redreſſed by parliament; at the ſame time wrote circular letters to ſome of the leaders of faction in the different colonies, exhorting them to follow the noble example of the ancient town of Boſton. The ſelectmen of Charleſtown received theirs early; and, according to their uſual cuſtom, loſt no time in converting the intelligence to the private emolument of themſelves and particular friends, by huſhing the matter up for ſeveral months, till their orders were gone to England for large quantities of goods. Then (and not before) they ſpread the dire alarm: "We muſt force the mother-country to a compliance by ruining her trade! We will import no more goods till all thoſe infamous acts of trade and navigation are repealed."

A majority of the merchants of Charleſtown had yet virtue and loyalty enough left to ſhudder at propoſals ſo fraught with treaſon, and diſſatisfaction to the mother-country and the laws; yet ſuch was the baneful influence of about half a dozen men in that province, all without abilities, and ſome of deſperate fortunes, who (by bellowing out Liberty ever ſince the ſtamp-act) have acquired the ſpecious name of *patriots*, and are at this day idolized by the blind and miſguided multitude; theſe pretended patriots framed a ſet of reſolutions againſt the government, ſet their dependents and emiſſaries at work, and got together a group of the weakeſt heads and worſt hearts amongſt the merchants, planters,

planters, ſhopkeepers, ſhoemakers, carpenters, tailors, &c. &c. of all nations and profeſſions, in number thirty-nine, who were directed by the patriots to aſſemble at the tavern, there to take upon them the appellation of the *General Committee*, chuſe the prettieſt fellow among them for a chairman, and immediately aſſume the government of the province. They implicitly obeyed. They have had very frequent meetings; and many of the honeſt merchants, as well as planters, by their threatening and menaces, have been compelled to ſign their reſolutions, contrary to their conſciences, and worldly intereſt; ſome of whom have ſince ſeverely felt the unjuſt and iron weight of their power.

This motley general committee, agreeable to the before-mentioned advertiſement, met a number of the miſtaken and deluded people at Liberty-tree, near Charleſtown, on the 27th of laſt month, and there determined to have no farther commercial intercourſe with the colony of Georgia, unleſs they would enter into ſimilar reſolutions with their own. One audacious fellow of their number, and a profeſſed enemy to government, whoſe rebellious blood runs in his veins by lineal deſcent, the channel of which would have been ſtopped ſome years before he had being, but for the clemency of his Majeſty's predeceſſors, had the aſſurance to ſay, "That five honeſt men were not to be found among the Georgians."

We thank God, and our much revered mother-country, whoſe benefactions we have bountifully experienced from the firſt ſettlement of this colony, that we can live independent of the South-Carolina general committee; and we take this opportunity of declaring to the world, That we deſpiſe the general committee, and their reſolutions; ſubmitting to all the King's loyal ſubjects, whether their conduct is moſt infamous, or that of the

July, 1770. GEORGIANS.

Part of a letter from the committee of Boſton to Gov. Pownall [274.], *dated, July* 13.

—— We have obſerved in the Engliſh papers the moſt notorious falſehoods, publiſhed with an apparent deſign to give the world a prejudice againſt this town, as the aggreſſors in the unhappy tranſaction of the 5th of March; but no account has been more repugnant to the truth, than a paper printed in the Public Advertiſer of April 28. which is called the caſe of Capt. Preſton. As a committee of this town, we thought ourſelves bound, in faithfulneſs, to wait on Capt. Preſton, to inquire of him whether he was the author. — He frankly told us, that he had drawn a ſtate of his caſe, but that it had paſſed through different hands, and was altered at different times; and finally, the publication in the Advertiſer was varient from that which he ſent home as his own. We then deſired him to let us know, whether ſeveral parts, which we might point to him, and to which we took exception, were his own. But he declined ſatisfying us herein; ſaying, that the alterations were made by perſons, who, he ſuppoſed, might aim at ſerving him, though he feared might have a contrary effect; and that his diſcriminating to us the parts of it which were his own, from thoſe which had been altered by others, might diſpleaſe his friends at a time when he might ſtand in need of their eſſential ſervice. This was the ſubſtance of the converſation between us; whereupon we retired, and wrote to Capt. Preſton a letter, the copy of which is now incloſed.

The next day, not receiving an anſwer from Capt. Preſton, at the time we propoſed, we ſent him a meſſage, deſiring to be informed whether we might expect his anſwer; to which he replied, by a verbal meſſage, as ours was, that he had nothing farther to add to what he had ſaid to us the day before, as you'll pleaſe to obſerve by the incloſed certificate.

The Committee's letter to Capt. Preſton.

SIR, *Boſton, July* 11. 1770.

IN the interview we, as a committee of the town of Boſton, had with you yeſterday, you may remember we told you, we were diſpoſed to conſider you as a man of too much honour to be the author of the publication in the Public Advertiſer, printed in London the 28th of April, called, *The caſe of Capt. Thomas Preſton* [223.], and the letter to the public in the Boſton gazette of the 12th of March [222.], as thoſe papers directly militate with each other.

In the courſe of our converſation you informed us, that the ſtate of the caſe publiſhed in the Advertiſer, was very different from what you firſt wrote; that your account of that unhappy affair was

put

put into ſeveral hands here at different times, and much altered by the perſons to whoſe judgement you ſubmitted; and that it now appears in the Public Advertiſer different from the paper which you laſt ſaw, and which you finally determined to ſend home as the ſtate of your caſe; but you declined pointing out the particular alterations which have been made, becauſe you ſuppoſed thoſe alterations were made by your friends with deſign to ſerve you, and you were apprehenſive, that by particulariſing the paſſages altered, you might give ſome offence. We are very ſenſible of the delicacy of your ſituation, and would by no means urge you to any thing which might leſſen the number or influence of your friends; but as we know, that a conſpiracy has long been formed againſt the rights and liberties of the people, and more eſpecially of this town, and as we have the fulleſt proof of the moſt groſs miſrepreſentations having been ſent home to his Majeſty and the miniſtry, we cannot avoid requeſting you, in behalf of the town, to explain, as far as you are able, ſome parts of that caſe publiſhed in the Advertiſer; and as we ſhall forbear touching upon any thing which has an immediate connection with your conduct in that affair, we think you cannot, conſiſtent with your honour, ſuffer a paper publiſhed in your name, containing ſuch injurious charges againſt a community, to paſs unnoticed, when an explanation is deſired by the perſons affected.

The *Caſe*, as it is called, ſets forth, "That the inhabitants have ever uſed all means in their power to weaken the regiments, and to bring them into contempt, by promoting and aiding deſertions, and with impunity, even where there has been the cleareſt evidence of the fact."—We deſire, if it is in your power, that you would point out one inſtance where there has been clear proof of any perſon's having aided or promoted the deſertion of any ſoldier from the regiments in this town. It is aſſerted, "That on the arrival of the 64th and 65th regiments, the ardour ſeemed to abate; but upon their being ordered away, it began to revive." For our parts, we obſerved no ſuch abatement or revival; and cannot but wiſh to be informed how it became known to the author of the *Caſe*. But the moſt cruel charge which malice and guile could form againſt an innocent community, is contained in the following paragraph: "The inſolence as well as utter hatred of the inhabitants to the troops increaſed daily, inſomuch that Monday and Tueſday the 5th and 6th inſt. were agreed on for a general engagement; in conſequence of which ſeveral of the militia came from the country armed to join their friends, menacing to deſtroy any who ſhould oppoſe them. This plan has ſince been diſcovered." Is it poſſible for you, Sir, or any perſon on earth, to produce the leaſt ſhadow of proof to ſupport this barbarous accuſation? If it is, we beg it may be no longer concealed from us; and we hope, if this is not one of thoſe alterations above mentioned, that you will inform us how it appears that ſuch a plan was ever formed, or even thought of. This cannot but be judged highly reaſonable, as it is of the greateſt importance to the public, and can have no effect upon your private concern. If it is one of thoſe alterations, we ſhould be very glad to know whom we may apply to as the author. We think the ſtate of the caſe is in many other reſpects very exceptionable, but ſhall omit taking notice of any thing further at this time, as we would do nothing which might be detrimental to you; nor ſhould we have troubled you at all in your preſent diſagreeable circumſtances, had we known any other method of coming to the knowledge of our accuſers.

If we receive no anſwer to this by tomorrow ten o'clock, we ſhall conclude you have nothing to offer in defence of the paſſages referred to in the paper circulated as the caſe of Capt. Thomas Preſton.

We are, Sir, your moſt humble ſervants, (Signed) *Thomas Cuſhing. Richard Dana. Samuel Adams. John Hancock. William Phillips. William Molineux. E. Storer.*

Capt. Thomas Preſton.

Boſton County Gaol Houſe, July 12. 1770.

This may certify, That Mr Williſton, door-keeper to the ſelectmen, yeſterday noon, brought me a letter from the Committee of the town of Boſton, then ſitting at Fanueil Hall, directed to Capt. Thomas Preſton, deſiring I would deliver the ſame to Capt. Preſton; which I did immediately deliver him; and that Mr Molineux, one of the ſaid Committee, came this morning about eleven

o'clock, deſiring I would aſk Capt. Preſton, whether he had or would give an anſwer to the ſaid letter; upon which I waited on Capt. Preſton with the ſaid meſſage; who made for anſwer, That he had not, nor ſhould not, give any anſwer; he had nothing more to ſay than what he had ſaid to the Committee yeſterday. (Signed) *Joſeph Otis, Deputy Gaol-keeper.*

On the place of holding the Maſſachuſets-bay aſſembly.

Boſton, July 26. On Wedneſday laſt the general aſſembly of this province met at Harvard college, Cambride, agreeable to the Lieutenant-Governor's prorogation. [422.]

The houſe of Repreſentatives ſent a committee to his Honour, acquainting him, that upwards of forty members were aſſembled at Harvard chapel; and that they were earneſtly deſirous that he would be pleaſed to remove the aſſembly to its ancient and legal place, the town-houſe in Boſton.

After which his Honour directed the attendance of the Houſe in the Philoſophy Chamber, where he was pleaſed to deliver a ſpeech to both Houſes, in which is the following paſſage.

"If you ſhall perſiſt in your refuſal, I muſt prorogue you to ſome future time. Without further ſignification of his Majeſty's pleaſure, it is not in my power to remove you to Boſton. But I flatter myſelf you will not perſiſt. You will not leave it in the power of your enemies to hurt you. I am ſure you have friends who will think themſelves happy if you do not put it out of their power to ſerve you. Your compliance can be no benefit to our Sovereign, any further than as he intereſts himſelf in the happineſs of his ſubjects. I am not thus importunate with you from any view to my private or perſonal advantage; for if I am faithful in the diſcharge of my truſt, I ſhall have the ſame approbation whether I am ſucceſsful or not. It is the intereſt of the people only which is at ſtake. By perſiſting in your refuſal, you are moſt effectually diſſerving this intereſt. You are even rendering more difficult the accompliſhment of what you profeſs to deſire and purſue."

Boſton, Aug. 6. On Tueſday laſt the houſe of Repreſentatives ordered, That Mr Hancock, Capt. Heath, Major Reed, Capt. Thayer, Col. Gerriſh, Major Deane, and Mr Hobſon, do carry to the Lieutenant-Governor, an anſwer to his ſpeech to both Houſes at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion; in which, among many other things, they ſay, That the Houſe having duly attended to his ſpeech to both Houſes at the opening of this ſeſſion, and maturely conſidered the ſeveral parts of it, have unanimouſly, in a full Houſe, determined to adhere to their former reſolution, "That it is by no means expedient to proceed to buſineſs, while the general aſſembly is thus conſtrained to hold the ſeſſion out of the town of Boſton;" and that, upon a recollection of the reaſons they have before given for this meaſure, they conceive it will appear to all the world, that neither the good people of this province, nor the houſe of Repreſentatives, can be juſtly charged with any ill conſequences that may follow it.

On the 2d inſtant the Lieutenant-Governor ſent a full reply to their anſwer, which his Honour concludes thus.

"I called you together that you might farther conſider upon what by the conſtitution, as appeared to me, it was your duty to do, and to give you an opportunity of doing it. You came, very ſoon, to a reſolution to do no buſineſs. If you had ſtopped there, I ſhould have prorogued you without much delay; for I have no intention to compel you to any meaſure *by dareſs*, nor to cauſe any unneceſſary charge upon the people, but you appointed a committee to anſwer my ſpeech, which anſwer I did not receive until the eighth day after the meeting of the court. I have taken one day only for my reply, and ſhall now order a further prorogation. It will be happy for the province if when you again aſſemble, you can join with me in what is neceſſary for its real intereſt."

His Honour then prorogued the general aſſembly to the 5th of September next, to meet at Harvard college, in Cambridge.

The caſe of the Rev. Mr Winder, who was cured by lightning of a paralytic diſorder.

THE Rev. Mr Winder, whoſe caſe is the ſubject of this memoir, is rector of Halſted, in Kent. His form is robuſt, rather athletic, inclining to corpulency; his countenance florid; his diſpoſition chearful, generally ſerene, ſomewhat jocular; and he was of a conſtitution

ſtitution ſo happy, that, at the age of fifty-four, he was ſtranger to diſeaſe; and, which is very uncommon at ſuch a period of life, almoſt totally unacquainted with the ſenſation of any conſiderable pain. But a reverſe of this ſerenity of health was at hand.

For, June 3. 1761, whilſt he was performing the duty of his office, it was obſerved by many of his congregation, though unperceived by himſelf, that his voice was altered, and that he did not articulate and pronounce his words with the uſual facility. The following week, though ſtill it eſcaped his notice, his friends remarked the extraordinary change and faultering in his ſpeech. Yet, when they mentioned it to him, he did not regard it as a matter of ſufficient importance to deſerve any ſerious attention. But the conſequence proved otherwiſe: for, July 1. at evening, whilſt he was ſitting with a few neighbours about him, chearful as uſual, he ſuddenly fell from his chair to the floor, by a ſtroke of the palſy. The paroxyſm over, and when a little recovered, he found himſelf almoſt totally deprived of the faculty of ſpeech, and his ſenſes reduced to a very imperfect condition. He was, therefore, the day after the accident, carried to an eminent phyſician in London; who ordered him to take a teaſpoonful of the following mixture: *R.* Tinct. Cort. Peruv. Canel. alb. Sp. Lavend. ana dr. ij. to apply bliſters to the occiput, and to continue the temperate diet he had uſually purſued. By carefully obſerving of which, he grew ſo much better, as in a few weeks after to be able, by the help of a cane, juſt to remove himſelf from place to place, for a very ſmall diſtance. His tongue ſtill continued faultering, hardly intelligible; his hands trembling much; his head vertiginous; and his intellectual faculties ſo much impaired, that his mind became ſubject to temporary wanderings, as if ſympathiſing with the infirmities of the body.

In this condition he now ſpent one miſerable year in pain and deſpondency, when he was adviſed, on the 8th day of June 1762, to have recourſe to the chalybeate waters of Tunbridge. To which he conformed, ſtrictly and regularly, perſevering in the courſe for the ſpace of ſix weeks; at the expiration of which term, he returned home, ſo conſiderably relieved, as to be then able to walk, by the help of a cane, nearly half a mile: his hand was become ſo ſteady, that he could again write his name in a legible manner, which he had not done before ſince his firſt attack. But he ſtill perceived an univerſal infirmity in all the muſcular parts of his frame, and an inaptitude or inability in them to correſpond with the dictates of his intention. He was ſtill, at times, affected with violent palpitations of the heart, tremblings of his limbs, ſubſultus tendinum; beſides which, he was frequently afflicted with vertigoes. But theſe temporary effects of his malady were but trivial inconveniencies, in compariſon to the great miſery he ſuffered from a conſtant, very oppreſſive, heavy perception of pain fixed deep in his breaſt, which was always accompanied with that dejection of ſpirit, ſeldom to be removed from a ſtate of anguiſh and trouble, when no further hope of recovery remains. In this unhappy ſituation of very imperfect health, he continued for three weeks, after his leaving Tunbridge, deſpairing ever to receive a more complete cure, when, on the 24th Auguſt 1762, about ten o'clock at night, whilſt he was aſleep in bed, the atmoſphere being thick, and the ſky very cloudy, though none, or very little, rain fell, and ſcarce a breeze of air could be perceived, it began to thunder with great violence, accompanied by thick and frequent flaſhes of lightning at every exploſion, which were ſo loud, that the patient was thereby ſtartled ſuddenly from his ſleep, and at the inſtant of waking he was ſurpriſed by the perception of a quick, ſtrong ſhock, affecting him univerſally, as if he were thunderſtruck, but ſo rapid, it was gone almoſt before he could think of it, leaving upon his mind, according to his own repreſentation, the ſame idea as we recollect from having undergone a ſtroke of electricity, which may be better imagined than deſcribed. At the very ſame moment the chamber he lay in appeared filled with lightning, which inſtantaneouſly vaniſhed, leaving behind it a remarkable phoſphorus-ſmell. And from that point of time he thought he found his natural parts more alert, and his feelings ſo greatly altered, that he fancied his cure to be accompliſhed; of which he was induced to perſuade himſelf, from a ſudden ſenſation, deſcribed by him to be as if ſome obſtruction in his cheſt, or a great adheſion therein, had been ſud-

denly

denly removed, and his breaſt had then recovered its former full liberty or expanſion; the oppreſſion and confinement he had there before ſuffered, ſeeming to be entirely gone; and he now enjoyed, in imagination at leaſt, the agreeable opinion of repoſſeſſing perfect health. But how much greater was his joy, when he aroſe in the morning, and began to move about, on finding the fancy he had indulged during the night fully verified; by the entire eaſe and complete health he then really enjoyed. His head was quite ſerene; his breaſt unladen of its wonted oppreſſion, and eaſed of its habitual pain; he could move all his limbs with as much ſteadineſs and agility as he uſed before his complaint; torpors, tremblings, and the long unhappy train of miſeries which afflicted him before, were now gone; the joy of health was, like the dawn of morning, renewed; and every paralytic ſymptom, with his deſpair of recovery, vaniſhed like the preceding night! and he avers, that though the day before he was unable to walk more than half a mile, and that with great difficulty and pain, he could, the morning after the ſhock the lightning gave him, have walked with eaſe ten or twelve miles; ſo propitious was the event. And on the 20th of September 1762, he was, and, I believe, ſtill continues, in a perfect ſtate of health. To eſtabliſh and ſecure which bleſſing, ſo ſignally recovered, he was then returned to a courſe of the Tunbridge waters; where this account was delivered by himſelf of his diſorder, and the cure.

It may not be improper here to obſerve, that as Mr Winder is well known to be a gentleman of ſtrict veracity, and ſound, plain ſenſe; we cannot ſuſpect, therefore, either his head or his heart capable of deceiving us in this relation, which himſelf delivered, and which I was very careful to note down as circumſtantially as poſſible, that it might be ſatisfactory to all who may think it of ſo much importance as to be favoured with their attention.

The Caſe of Mr Dennis Connell, Britiſh merchant at Lisbon.

ON the 21ſt January 1769, the aſſembly of the *City-Chamber*, or *Town-Houſe*, of Liſbon, iſſued an order, permitting the retailers of proviſions, in the city of Liſbon, to purchaſe flour, to ſell again likewiſe by retail.

As that chamber had never before executed authority over that neceſſary commodity, and now, under colour of granting, as if for the firſt time, a liberty of ſale, which had always been enjoyed without their concurrence, reſtrained it by certain conditions, the breach of which was to be attended with various penalties, the Britiſh merchants made immediate application to the conſul-general againſt that proceeding.

Not to mention that it reſtrained the right enjoyed by treaty, of buying as well as ſelling freely, in caſe any Britiſh ſubject ſhould chuſe to engage in the retail-trade, the order in fact diſabled even the wholeſale merchant from ſelling; ſince it forbid the ſubjects of Portugal to purchaſe proviſions, unleſs under the conditions annexed to it.

Farther, it eſtabliſhed as a requiſite, that no bargain ſhould be concluded without the interpoſition of one of twelve public brokers, in whoſe books both parties were to be compelled to ſign written declarations of the particulars of their ſales.

The application to the conſul-general proving ineffectual, the Britiſh merchants in a body accompanied him to the envoy, to whom they repreſented both the illegality and hardſhip of their caſe. They received his aſſurance he would endeavour to obtain a redreſs of their grievance.

After ſome months elapſed, the brokers, who had never once been called by any merchant, nor afforded the ſlighteſt aſſiſtance in any bargain, demanded one half per cent. on all the ſales of the commodities mentioned in the order of the chamber; reviving thus, at the ſame time, an old claim of theirs, repeatedly defeated in the courts of juſtice here, even at the ſuits of Portugueſe ſubjects; and, on refuſal, commenced actions of debt againſt ſeveral Britiſh ſubjects for the amount of their pretended brokerage.

Theſe actions were afterwards, upon application to their judge, joined into one; and after oppoſition on the part of the brokers, adoped by the conſul-general.

Whilſt this queſtion was depending, the brokers, impatient of delay, commenced another ſeparate proſecution, in one of the meaneſt of all the courts of this kingdom, that of the *almotaceli*, againſt Mr Dennis Connell, though that gentleman

gentleman was on of the parties already concerned in the general suit with them. Their pretence for this new process was, to compel Mr Connell and his partner to sign in their books the declarations above mentioned.

Mr Connell, in due form of law, declined the jurisdiction of that court, and demanded to be heard before the British judge-conservator, who was besides already in possession of the main cause.

On denial of that undoubted privilege, he appealed, first, to the city-chamber, to whom the almotacels are immediately accountable; and then to the dezembargo do paco, the highest tribunal in this kingdom.

In this situation, whilst both the substance of the litigation and the jurisdiction were in regular course of law, every British subject concluded himself safe from farther oppression; but the same brokers, determined to leave them no interval of security, prevailed on the very almotacel whose right of jurisdiction was under actual consideration, to send an officer of justice to order Mr Connell before him. He immediately declared his readiness to appear, yet was conducted to him a prisoner.

The almotacel, snatching the whole affair out of the hands of both the superior tribunals above mentioned, decided the points in debate by his own authority, and ventured to command Mr Connell to sign the declaration presented to him by a broker of one such sale, under pain of present imprisonment.

Mr Connell refused, urging the actual situation of the cause yet depending, the legal decision of which he declared himself willing to obey; and that argument failing, he alledged, in terms of the utmost moderation and decency, the privilege of his nation, of which he rendered, for the inspection of the almotacel, a patent passed through the chancery of Portugal, together with a particular writ of the British judge-conservator, forbidding the almotacel to proceed to any farther measures with Mr Connell, before the decision of the question then agitating.

The almotacel pushed the patent of his privilege from him with contempt; declaring in the court, aloud, that he was already acquainted with the contents of it, which was of no validity; and that he was himself able to commit the British conservator to prison; adding, among other opprobious expressions, that both Mr Connell and the British nation were worthless people, insolent scoundrels, and leaders of sedition; his words being in the Portuguese language, *indignos, patifes, insolentes, & cabaças de mutim.*

Mr Connell, after some deliberation, being fully convinced that in his case was involved that of every British subject in Portugal, resolutely determined, in support of our common rights, to adhere to his refusal of signing the certificates thus illegally presented to him, although he thereby exposed himself to the ignominy of imprisonment; yet he alledged, lastly, that if the almotacel was resolved upon the violence he threatened, that at least his patent of privileges would inform him, that his prison ought not to be the common jail, but in the *Homenagem*, in the castle, without iron bars.

That officer, however, trampling at once on the commonest rules of justice, the laws of his own sovereign, and the rights of G. Britain in this kingdom, sent him to the common jail, called the *Lemoira*, where Mr Connell was lodged in the same room with felons of all ranks, imprisoned for all sorts of crimes.

Mr Connell afterwards obtained (though not without the authority of the same almotacel) the Homenagem, that had been denied to him, since extended by favour of the chief justice of Portugal; and he now remains under the same usurped authority a prisoner at large.

Such a transaction, authenticated, in every part of it, by distinct affidavits, was of too alarming a nature not to awaken the attention of every British subject in this city, who had any credit to preserve: they accordingly presented a joint petition to his Most Faithful Majesty. Yet fifteen days are already passed, Mr Connell remains without relief, and the offending magistrate continues in the exercise of his office, uncensured.

The consequences cannot need explanation. If an officer created for inspecting weights and measures, watching the lowest retailers of provisions, and deciding upon debts not amounting to six shillings Sterling, may seize, with impunity, the person of a grave and respectable British merchant, by his own sole warrant; if the credit and liberty of such a person are to be at the disposal of a man so ignorant of the common demeanour of a magistrate, as to be unable

able to reſtrain from paſſionate exclamations againſt a whole nation in the execution of his office, — the merchants of G. Britain will not long be at a loſs to determine the fate of their affairs, in this once friendly country.

The fortunes of Britiſh ſubjects have for ſome time ſtruggled under adverſe meaſures, the ſyſtem now advances to their perſons. The firſt experiment is tried upon Mr Conneil; the ſucceſs with him will be the guide to all that is intended to follow. *Liſbon, Aug.* 25. 1770.

SIR, *London, July* 1770.

I Have been for many years aſſiduouſly employed in writing a hiſtory of my own times, which I hope will one day do me credit with poſterity. In the fifth volume of my hiſtory (for I propoſe that the work ſhall conſiſt of nine volumes, in honour of the nine Muſes) I have drawn the characters of my two illuſtrious cotemporaries, William Pitt (now Earl of Chatham) and John Wilkes, with a parallel or compariſon between them, which I now beg leave to offer to the public as a ſpecimen of my candour and abilities. Theſe two gentlemen were perfectly equal in magnanimity, virtue, and love to their country. In eloquence they were both eminent; but their eloquence was not of the ſame ſort. William Pitt inflamed and ruled the minds of men by ſpeaking: John Wilkes by writing. When either of them attempted the province of the other, neither excelled. In his youth William Pitt was frugal; in his old age he equalled, perhaps exceeded, the profuſion of John Wilkes. The public ſpirit of one man relieved the poverty of William Pitt [xxvii. 111.], the zeal of a nation adminiſtered to the neceſſities of John Wilkes. The political courage of both was clear and unqueſtionable; the perſonal courage of William Pitt remains ambiguous. John Wilkes had more vanity, William the greater ſhare of pride; but the vanity of the one never ſtooped ſo low as the pride of the other, when it was neceſſary to condeſcend. Alternately the idol of the people of England, and conſequently rivals, they never loved each other; and it is difficult to ſay which of them has uſed the ſtrongeſt expreſſions of hatred and contempt to his fellow patriot [xxxi. 15.]: Expreſſions certainly more excuſable in him who has been the leaſt ſucceſsful; for, as an impartial hiſtorian, I muſt obſerve, that Fortune ſeems to have made a greater diſtinction between theſe two extraordinary perſons, than nature. John, in his career of patriotiſm, has been exiled, fined, and impriſoned; William has been titled and penſioned. But it is too early to pronounce concerning the difference of their fate; for, according to the old philoſopher, no man can be called happy or unhappy, till the eventful ſcene of life is cloſed: No human eye can foreſee what mortifications and diſgraces may yet befal the more fortunate patriot, nor what rewards and honours may ſtill await him who, though leſs proſperous, is not leſs deſerving. HIRTIUS PANSA.

SIR, *Cornwall, Sept.* 5. 1770.

I Paſs a great deal of my time in walking on the cliffs, and by the ſea-ſide, in this county. As I was one day going over the rocks at low-water, I ſaw an infinite number of periwinkles, out of which projected two claws, reſembling thoſe of a lobſter. Curioſity induced me to break the ſhells of ſeveral, to diſcover, if I could, how the little creature could introduce itſelf, as the body of the periwinkle generally filled its ſhell.

I was ſoon ſatisfied in my ſearches; but to my aſtoniſhment found, that it was the body of the periwinkle that was undergoing this metamorphoſis. This occaſioned my breaking ſeveral ſhells more; in all of which I found the ſame appearances; and had the ſatisfaction of demonſtrating to ſeveral gentlemen of undoubted veracity, that the body of the periwinkle actually underwent this change till it became a perfect lobſter. In ſome, you might diſcern the moſt minute change, others were half formed, and ſome were completely formed. I ſpread a dozen at leaſt, on a table, at one time, which they traverſed many times, to the ſatisfaction of ſeveral gentlemen preſent.

It is a received opinion, that the infant lobſter takes ſhelter in the empty ſhell of a periwinkle; I was one of thoſe who imbibed that opinion, before I made this diſcovery.

As I am little verſed in ſtudies of this nature, I requeſt the thoughts of your ingenious correſpondents on the ſubject. It ſeems probable that the periwinkles may be produced from the berries of the lobſter, as it ſeems impoſſible that the lobſter can be produced in the firſt ſtate from the periwinkle. — *I am, &c.*

CORNUBIENSIS.

Recherches Philoſophiques ſur les Americains, &c. Philoſophical inquiries concerning the Americans; or, Intereſting memoirs towards a hiſtory of the human ſpecies. By M. de P***. [436.]

THE greateſt event recorded in the annals of mankind, if we except thoſe related in the ſacred hiſtory, is doubtleſs the diſcovery and rapid conqueſt of the new world, at the end of the fifteenth century. The ſplendor however attending the diſcovery of this immenſe region was tarniſhed by the inhumanity, perfidy, and almoſt univerſal devaſtation, and the deſtruction both of men and monuments, attending the conqueſt of it. Oviedo, even in his time, complained, that his countrymen had made ſuch haſte to deſtroy the Americans, that they ſcarce allowed the naturaliſt time to ſtudy them.

The work is divided into ſix parts, and theſe into ſections. In the firſt part, M. de P. treats of America in general. He does not enter into any particular diſcuſſion of the manner in which this great continent was originally peopled. Notwithſtanding the numerous volumes written by the learned on this queſtion, he conſiders it as the moſt futile of all problems. He ſtops however to take notice of the hypotheſes of Mœbius, and M. de Guignes; and particularly ridicules the ſyſtem of a certain divine, who has proved in form, that Noah and his family, having imbarked on board the ark to ſave themſelves from a deluge in Aſia, afterwards ſailed, and caſt anchor on the top of a mountain in Braſil; that they got a few children *a la hâte* on the coaſt of Fernambouc; and having diſpatched this buſineſs with the utmoſt expedition, reimbarked in order to perform the ſame good office for Europe, and the remainder of the old continent. If the Americans troubled themſelves with ſolving problems of this kind, might not they, he obſerves, juſt as properly aſk, in what manner Europe was firſt peopled, as we inquire, when, and how, men were firſt produced in America? Voltaire, we remember, ſomewhere aſks, Who planted men in America? and anſwers, The ſame being, doubtleſs, who produced the trees and the graſs which grow there. Paracelſus, if we are not miſtaken, formerly ſolved this difficulty at once, by affirming, that each hemiſphere had an Adam to itſelf. The author and Mr Voltaire, in conformity to their principles, treat this problem with very little reſpect: but to thoſe who believe that the whole human race proceeded from the loins of Noah and his children, ſettled in Aſia, the queſtion does not appear altogether ſo abſurd; though it has undoubtedly given riſe to a great number of very ridiculous ſuppoſitions and diſputes.

One of the moſt remarkable circumſtances, in our opinion, attending the diſcovery of America, is, that the whole of this immenſe continent, though comprehending all poſſible varieties of climates, and of ſituations, was found inhabited by people either abſolutely ſavage, or who had made very ſmall advances in the arts, or towards a ſtate of civilization; nor have any monuments been diſcovered, which might indicate that the ſciences or the arts had, at any diſtant period of time, flouriſhed in this part of the globe. Our own continent bears an air of antiquity upon the face of it; and during a long ſucceſſion of ages, men have, at different times, and in different parts of it, been united in ſociety, and have cultivated, with more or leſs ſucceſs, all the uſeful and the agreeable arts: and even thoſe regions which are now ſunk in ignorance and barbarity, furniſh us with coins, ruins, or other monuments, that evince, if other proofs were wanting, that learning and the arts had formerly had their ſeat there. But no memorials of this kind have ever been diſcovered in the other hemiſphere. This would almoſt tempt us to conclude, with the author, that the ſoil and climate of the new world are unfavourable to the perfectibility of the human ſpecies; or that this part of the globe has ſuffered ſome great inundation, convulſion, or other phyſical cataſtrophe, much poſterior to thoſe which have affected our own continent; and that Nature may therefore be conſidered as ſtill in her infancy [xxv. 100.] in America: where, at the time of the diſcovery, two nations only were found living in ſome ſtate of order and regular ſociety; and even theſe had not very long emerged from a ſtate of the moſt perfect barbariſm.

From hence, and from ſome other conſiderations, M. de P. inclines to the opinion

opinion of D' Acoſta, and infers, that the Americans have, in no very diſtant period, come down from the rocks and mountains, whither they had been driven by ſome general inundation; and that they have but recently occupied the low countries, left by the waters; where the marſhy nature of the ſoil, and the conſequent inſalubrity of the air, account for the bodily and mental debility of the inhabitants, and the uncivilized ſtate in which they were found at the end of the fifteenth century. The ſkeletons of an immenſe animal found buried in great numbers near the banks of the Ohio, at Lima, and in Braſil, give an air of probability to this opinion. They ſeem to evince, at leaſt, that ſome great cataſtrophe has formerly befallen this part of the globe; and the high preſervation in which they are found, appear to indicate the period of it to have been conſiderably poſterior to the deluge of Noah.

The diſcovery of this extenſive part of the globe is not only an intereſting event, conſidered as an object of geography; but the rapidity with which the conqueſt of the moſt conſiderable part of it was effected, by a few private adventurers, furniſhes an object of ſpeculation, equally curious, conſidered in a political light. The painter of antiquity, who (to make make uſe of a reflection of an ingenious writer * of our own country) exerciſed a ſatirical pencil upon Simon the Athenian; repreſenting Fortune catching cities for him, in a net, while he ſlept, might, with more juſtice, have drawn Ferdinand, and the Emperor Charles V. aſleep, while that goddeſs was buſied in throwing a net over half the globe, and laying the whole draught at their feet. Cortes, uncommiſſioned, and unſupported by Spain, with only 400 aſſaſſins at his heels, takes poſſeſſion of the capital of Mexico, and ſoon makes himſelf maſter of the whole empire: while two private men, obſcure and ignorant, Pizarro, who had been a ſhepherd in Spain, and Almagro, a foundling, joining themſelves with a prieſt, who furniſhed money for the expedition, plan, undertake, and ſucceed with equal facility, in the conqueſt of Peru; and in the ſpace of a few years add thirty degrees of latitude to the dominions of Spain.

At the battle of Caxamalca, which, ſays M. de P. may be called the battle of *Arbela* for the empire of Peru, Pizarro had only 170 foot, and 30 horſe, with which he cut to pieces the innumerable troops of the Inca, Atabaliba, and made him priſoner. Now, making all due allowances for the circumſtances which facilitated theſe conqueſts; ſuch as, the ſhameleſs perfidy of the Spaniards; the diſtracted ſtate of Peru, in particular, at the time of their invaſion; the uſe of fire-arms; and the ſtill more effectual ſervices performed by the wolf-dogs which accompanied them *: theſe events ſeem to juſtify the character which the author, throughout every part of this work, gives of the Americans; whom he deſcribes as little better than the abortions of Nature; as weak, effeminate, and daſtardly, equally devoid of ſtrength of body and vigour of mind; qualities which M. de P. aſcribes not to the Mexicans and Peruvians alone, but to all the inhabitants of this immenſe continent, from one extremity of it to the other. In Europe, it ſeems, doubts were at firſt entertained whether the Americans were not a race of *Orang Outangs*, ſomewhat more accompliſhed than ordinary; and his Holineſs the Pope, in his great wiſdom, found it expedient to iſſue out a bull in form; in which he declared, that it ſeemed good to him and to the Holy Ghoſt, to acknowledge theſe doubtful beings for real men. — The Pizarros and the Almagros, however, ſeem to have paid little regard to this formal deciſion of Chriſt's vicar; but continued their practice of hunting them down, and deſtroying them, as ſo many beaſts.

One of the greateſt misfortunes brought upon the old continent by the diſcovery of this country, was the importation of the venereal diſeaſe from thence: and perhaps America, on the other hand, did not ſuffer ſo much by the avarice, perfidy, and inhumanity, of the Europeans, as by receiving the ſmall pox from them in return. About the year 1492 the great and ſmall pox met, probably for the firſt

* Account of the European ſettlements in America.

* At this battle, the van of the Spaniſh army was formed of a line of dogs, who did ſuch execution on the Peruvians, that the court of Spain, charmed with their exploits, granted them regular pay. It appears from papers ſtill remaining in the proper offices, that one of theſe dogs, in particular, named *Berecillo*, diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo much in battle, as to have an extraordinary allowance of two reals *per* month.

time,

time, in the iſland of Cuba; where this double ſcourge, but principally the latter, deſtroyed 60,000 perſons in leſs than ſix months; and even double that number in the iſland of Hiſpaniola. The European diſtemper has ever ſince raged with the utmoſt fury throughout the whole of the new continent, which it has tended greatly to depopulate. The progreſs of the American diſeaſe in the old continent was equally rapid; though not perhaps equally, or at leaſt ſo ſuddenly deſtructive. The Moors, driven from Spain, ſpeedily communicated it to Africa and to Aſia. In leſs than two years it proceeded from Barcelona into the northernmoſt parts of France; where in 1496 the parliament of Paris, thrown into the utmoſt conſternation by its ravages, publiſhed that famous edict, by which all perſons infected with it were forbid to appear in the ſtreets under pain of being hanged; and all ſtrangers were commanded to leave the capital within twenty-four hours, under the ſame penalty.

From this edict, it would ſeem that the parliament thought, that this diſtemper might be communicated without amorous concourſe, but ſimply by an infection conveyed through the medium of the air; and it is not wonderful that ſo new and terrible a diſeaſe, all at once appearing, raging with the greateſt violence, and ſpreading ſo univerſally, (as no remedies were then known capable of ſtopping or even retarding its progreſs), ſhould excite apprehenſions of this kind, and give riſe to the ſtricteſt precautions on the part of the police: but we rather wonder that the author, on no other grounds than the quick communication of this diſeaſe, ſhould poſitively affirm, that it muſt have been propagated even without contact, and merely by its *miaſmata* floating in the atmoſphere. Columbus, it ſeems, on his return to the port of Palos, from his firſt voyage in 1493, went, as we are told by a cotemporary writer, to Barcelona, accompanied by forty of his companions, to give an account of the ſucceſs of his expedition to Ferdinand and Iſabella, who then reſided there. Suddenly this diſtemper made its appearance, and ſpeedily ſpread through every part, and through all ranks of people in the city. The conſternation became general: prayers, public proceſſions, and alms were employed againſt it; but theſe effected no cures. From this ſudden and extenſive propagation of the diſeaſe, the author deciſively affirms, that its malignity muſt then have been ſo highly exalted, as to contaminate the atmoſphere itſelf, and infect thoſe who breathed in it.

But ſurely, without violating probability in the leaſt degree, we may eaſily conceive, without recurring to any aerial contagion, how this new and very ſociable diſtemper might ſpeedily viſit all ranks and orders in Barcelona, although conveyed through no other medium than that through which it paſſes at preſent. It need not take many ſteps, or much time, to diſſeminate itſelf, in this laſt mode of conveyance, and ſtride from the cabin-boy of Columbus to the foot even of the throne. Forty ſailors doxies, infected the firſt night by Columbus's forty companions, (we cannot reaſonably be confined to a ſmaller number), might, without labouring very hard in their vocation, quickly communicate this peſtilent exotic to forty *bourgeois*, or citizens; whoſe wives, or miſtreſſes, by no very abrupt tranſition, might ſoon tranſmit this American rarity to as many courtiers; from whom Q. Iſabella's maids of honour would very naturally receive it: —— and thus behold the whole court, city, and ſuburbs, of Barcelona, at once in flames; and all this, *ſelon les regles*, and without any atmoſpherical contagion whatever. In diſtant countries, we own, its progreſſion has been ſlower; and yet it was found to have penetrated into Siberia ſo early as the year 1680, and had made its way to Moſcow even ſixty years before. At the beginning of this century it had accurately, according to the author, completed its tour round the globe; and during the whole of its peregrination has doubtleſs followed the ſame cloſe and intimate mode of viſitation in which it accoſted the inhabitants of Barcelona.

Before we leave this ſubject, it may not be amiſs to take notice of a note of the author's, in which he recommends to public obſervation ſome intereſting diſcoveries made not many years ago by M. Calm, a Swediſh botaniſt, of the efficacious methods employed by the American Indians in the cure of this diſtemper, and which they have hitherto concealed, with the utmoſt care, from the knowledge of the Europeans. This pupil of the celebrated Linnæus, during his reſidence in North America, diſcovered, that the Indians uſed for this purpoſe the *Lobelia*, or the *Rapuntium Americanum, flore dilute*

cæruleo,

caruleo, of Tournefort; and affirms, that a decoction of the roots of this simple produces a much more certain cure, and that its use is attended with less dangerous effects, than that of any of the mercurial preparations. He found too, that some other Indians employed the root of a plant, which Linnæus has designed by the name of *celastrus inermis, foliis ovatis, serratis, trinerviis*, which, though more rare than the *lobelia*, is now to be found growing in the physic-garden at Leyden, and in that at Amsterdam. M. Calm affirms, that the savages never fail to cure themselves of the most inveterate *lues*, by the use of this last specific.

In the second part, the author treats of the varieties observable in the human species in this part of the world; his account of which he prefaces by a relation of the many lying wonders published by the travellers who first visited America. At this early period, every nation had its Herodotus and its Mandevil. Jaques Cartier, who leads the van in this lying troop, on his return from the discovery of Louisiana, declared, that he had found a part of it peopled with hairy men, who walked on all fours; and with another species, who, though he allowed them to go only upon two legs, had no fundament; but lived by mere dint of drinking. He was soon however eclipsed by other voyagers, who placed men in the country of *Eslouland*, resembling the Laplanders in size and make, but to whom niggard nature had given only a single leg, with which however they moved very genteelly. Even M. Maillet, in his celebrated *Telliamed*, speaks seriously of these *Monopedes*, and does not seem indisposed to doubt of their existence. The ambassadors sent in 1246, by Pope Innocent IV. to the great Khan of Tartary, to persuade him to receive baptism, published, at their return, that they had seen some of these one-legged beings in that country; adding, that when two of them joined legs, by clapping themselves together, they ran a most excellent race. This fable is as old as St Augustin, who entertained no manner of doubt that there existed in his time, in Africa, a race of men with one leg, endowed nevertheless with immortal souls. While Cartier and others were planting monsters in the northern part of the new continent, the Spanish writers were busied in peopling the southern part of it with giants: The Portuguese described shoals of mermaids frisking on the coasts of Brasil; the French catched sea-men off the island of Martinico; and the Dutch found negroes in the woods of Parimaribo, with feet formed in the shape of a lobster's tail: a fable which has been renewed in our own time, and for the origin of which the author endeavours to account. "Of all these wonders," says M. de P. "none have stood their ground except the gigantic Patagonians. It would have been too much to part with so many lies at once." [xxix. 505.]

Whatever varieties have been observed in the inhabitants of this country, they have one common and distinguishing characteristic; that none of them, from one extremity of it to the other, have the least appearance of a beard, or of hair on any part whatever of the body, except upon the head and eyelids. The Eskimaux form one variety among these people; as differing very considerably in their form, features, and manners, from the other inhabitants of this continent. The nation of the Akansans may likewise be distinguished, as remarkably excelling in height, colour, and fineness of the hair, physiognomy, and general beauty, all the people who surround them. This beautiful race, however, settled between the 40th and 45th degrees of N. latitude, though formerly numerous and flourishing, were at the beginning of this century almost totally destroyed by the small pox and other epidemical diseases, and are now reduced to a very small number. As to the long-eared, square, pyramidal or pointed, round, and cubic-headed nations, and others, *whose heads do grow beneath their shoulders* *; their various head-pieces certainly came not out of Nature's shop in these forms; but have been pressed and

* On this head the author gives St Augustin no quarter, who in his *Sermo* 37. *ad fratres in Eremo*, declares, that he saw men in Ethiopia without heads. But if the fashion of forcing down the head in infancy, by means of weights, till it nearly entered between the shoulders, and the mouth was brought on a level with the chest, prevailed in Ethiopia as it does in some parts of America, a face sufficiently faint might, at a distance, be deceived. It is not quite so easy to save the credit of the good father with regard to the *Cyclops*, a people with one eye in the middle of the forehead, whom, according to the author, St Augustin affirms that he preached to, and catechised, in the same place.

mould-

moulded, we may ſuppoſe, according to the taſte and *bon ton* of each reſpective nation, and the different ideas of the beautiful and graceful which prevail amongſt them.

In the 2d ſection of this part, the author treats of the colour of the Americans. When Columbus found a people ſituated within four degrees of the equator, who were not blacks, he thought himſelf miſtaken in the latitude, and could not conceive why Africa ſhould be peopled with black men, with wool on their heads; while, under the ſame parallels of the torrid zone, the Americans were only of a copper colour, and had their heads covered with long and flowing hair. The author enters into a long diſſertation, in which he attempts to ſolve this difficulty; and, after having anatomically diſcuſſed the immediate cauſes of the blackneſs of the ſkin in negroes, he inquires into the remote or prediſponent cauſe of this appearance; which he attributes ſolely, not without great plauſibility, to the temperature of the burning climate of Africa: a cauſe which does not operate with equal activity in America; where, he affirms, places ſituated between the two tropics are more temperate, or cooler, by near twelve degrees (of latitude, we ſuppoſe) than the correſpondent parts of the earth in Africa and Aſia. Some of the local cauſes which produce ſo great a difference in the heats of the two continents are, according to him, the immenſe quantity of waters, ſtagnant or flowing, in America, whoſe vapours cool the air, and intercept or break the force of the ſun's rays; the immenſe foreſts in this country, ſome of which extend 500 leagues in length, and into which the rays of that luminary never penetrate; the ſurface of the earth itſelf, kept cool by the rank herbage and ſhrubs with which it is covered, or rather matted; not to omit the vaſt chain of mountains, and the elevation of the ſoil in general, in the neighbourhood of the equator, in this part of the globe: whereas, in the dry, expoſed, ſandy, and low ſoil of Africa, the direct and reverberated rays of the ſun meet with no obſtacles to leſſen the intenſity of the heat produced by them.

But the author adduces ſome other facts to prove, that the negroes are not a diſtinct ſpecies of the human race, but merely a variety, produced by the influence of their particular climate or ſituation; and that white people, expoſed to the influence of the ſame cauſes, have actually degenerated into negroes. The Abbé Manet, who has very lately publiſhed an excellent hiſtory of Africa, ſays, that, in 1764, he baptized ſome children, the deſcendents of a few Portugueſe who ſettled on that coaſt in the year 1721; in whom ſuch a change had been already produced, that they differed from young negroes in no other particular than that ſome whitiſh tints might ſtill be perceived on the ſkin. The remains of the Arabs, who invaded part of Africa near the line, in the ſeventh century, are not now to be diſtinguiſhed from the negroes of Senegal or Angola. And as to the deſcendents of the firſt Portugueſe who ſettled in this part of the world, about the year 1450, they are become complete negroes, both in reſpect to colour, their wooly heads and beards, and general phyſiognomy. Theſe people ſtill preſerve their religion and language; but both corrupted. The inference which the author draws from this laſt obſervation is, we think, liable to this objection; that theſe Portugueſe may poſſibly, during ſo long a period, have contaminated their blood, as well as corrupted their religion and language, by too intimate a commerce with the negroes. The following obſervation, however, is ſomewhat more deciſive, as it relates to a particular people, who conſider it as a downright ſacrilege and abomination to mix with other nations. The obſervation was originally made by the famous Jew, Benjamin de Tudella, who travelled over a great part of Africa in the year 1173, and remarked, that the Jews who had fled into the ſouthern provinces of Aſia and Africa, had been all more or leſs metamorphoſed, according to the greater or leſs degrees of heat in the climate; but that thoſe particularly who had ſettled in Abyſſinia, were not to be diſtinguiſhed, either by their phyſiognomy or colour, from the natives themſelves.

In this ſection the author gives a genealogical table of the iſſue between an American Indian and an European, to the fourth generation; the laſt of which differs not in any reſpect from an European. In the firſt generation a remarkable *phenomenon* preſents itſelf. It ſeems that the male *Mettis*, although the offſpring of a beardleſs Indian man, and of

an equally beardleſs European woman, has nevertheleſs a beard: — a circumſtance which we recommend to the conſideration of thoſe who may hereafter work afreſh upon that phyſical myſtery, animal generation. This fact, at leaſt, adds a new difficulty to the others which have been oppoſed to the *animalcular ſyſtem*: for though we can conceive, that an Indian *homunculus* may, in ſome manner or another, have its complexion, and the caſt of its features, greatly altered and modified by a nine months reſidence in the *uterus* of an European mother; — from what part of her, it may be aſked, can the fly urchin poſſibly pluck a beard? For our parts, we modeſtly profeſs not even to gueſs. This obſervation, however, is ſomewhat more reconcileable to the ſyſtems of Maupertuis [xxi. 568.] or Buffon; as the mother, though beardleſs herſelf, might poſſibly communicate to the fœtus the ſuppoſed *organical, beard-making, particles* tranſmitted to her by a bearded father, and which may lie dormant, or in an inactive ſtate, if the organical molecules ſhould *run together* into a female; but may be poſſeſſed of an aptitude to ſlide into their proper ſeat, the chin, if they ſhould be diſpoſed to *cryſtalliſe* into a male. This conceit of ours, however, is not without its difficulties.

In the laſt ſection of this diviſion of his work, the author ſpeaks of the *Anthropophagi*, who have been found in America and elſewhere; and in the firſt ſection of the third part treats particularly of the Eſkimaux, a ſingular, hideous, and diminutive tribe of people, who occupy the *Terra de Labrador*, and the coaſts and iſlands of Hudſon's bay, throughout a conſiderable extent towards the pole. They are the moſt diminutive of the human race, few of them exceeding four feet in height. Their bodies are exceedingly plump, and well lined with fat, and their heads exceſſively large; but their extremities, nipped by the rigour of the climate, are very ſmall. We know not from whence the author has taken the following circumſtance concerning them, but he affirms, that the heat of the ſtomach and blood of theſe people is ſo great, that the huts in which they aſſemble in the winter, although built above ground, and in which they burn indeed a lamp, but kindle not a fire even in the coldeſt ſeaſons, are ſo exceſſively heated by their bodies and breath alone, that the Europeans find it impoſſible to remain in them. Surely the *calorific proceſs* muſt be carried on, *con furia*, in the bodies of theſe Eſkimaux, to generate ſuch a heat in ſuch a climate. Indeed, as train-oil, whale-fat, and other inflammables, form almoſt the whole of their nouriſhment, we may look upon *fixed fire* as a principal article of their diet, and conſider their bodies as animal laboratories excellently fitted up to extricate and volatiliſe it at a moſt prodigious rate, in ſpite of the ice with which they are ſurrounded. Their neighbours, the whales, are probably provided with an excellent apparatus for the ſame purpoſe.

An important geographical diſcovery has been lately made with regard to theſe people, which fully confirms a ſuſpicion long ago entertained by the learned Wormius, that the Eſkimaux and the inhabitants of Greenland are one and the ſame people; as they reſemble each other, not only in their figure, inſtinct, and manners, but uſe likewiſe the very ſame language. A Daniſh miſſionary, perfectly maſter of the Greenland tongue, having taken a voyage to North America in the year 1764, penetrated into the country of Labrador, as far as the weſtern coaſt of Davis's ſtraits; where, on the 4th of September of that year, he met with a company of 200 Eſkimaux, whom he addreſſed in the Greenland tongue, and was perfectly well underſtood by them. He gained the affections of theſe ſavages ſo much, by this diſplay of his intimate knowledge of their execrable jargon, that they overwhelmed him with careſſes, and would not ſuffer him to depart, after a conſiderable ſtay which he made amongſt them, till he had given them a ſolemn promiſe of returning the following year: A compliment evidently paid him, on account of his proficiency in their language, by theſe accompliſhed beings, who call themſelves *karalit*, which in their tongue ſignifies *men*; and who, like the Greeks, call all other nations by a word which ſignifies *barbarians*. Human vanity, we ſee, thrives equally well in all climates; in Labrador as in Attica. Beneficent nature has dealt out as much of this comfortable quality to a Greenlander or a Kamtchadale, as to the moſt conſummate French *petit maitre*. [xxxi. 426.]

It is now no longer doubtful, that Greenland is a part of the *terra firma* of America;

merica; and that, conſequently, the new world was not firſt diſcovered by the Europeans, at the end of the fifteenth century, but in the eighth: at which time the people of Norway and Iceland formed their firſt ſettlement in Greenland. This method of peopling the new world, by theſe European ſettlers, has appeared ſo plauſible, and is ſo very commodious, that many of the learned, who have only ſuppoſed that Greenland was a part of the new continent, have implicitly adopted it; without reflecting, however, that when the Daniſh and Norwegian colonies firſt landed in Greenland, they found that country already occupied by a people who, it is known, oppoſed their eſtabliſhment on this land of deſolation. Nor has the language of the Greenlanders or Eſkimaux the moſt diſtant affinity with that of the Norwegians or Icelanders, or with thoſe of the Finlanders, Laplanders, Tartars, or Samoyedes; in ſhort, with any of thoſe uſed in the north of Europe.

The author next gives an account of the Daniſh miſſions in Greenland, and of thoſe eſtabliſhed there by the celebrated modern hereſiarch Count Zinzendorf [xi. 98. 248. xv. 211, 12.]; who ſet off in the diſintereſted character of a pure enthuſiaſt, and might poſſibly then be in earneſt; whatever he might be afterwards, when he ſaw 900,000 crowns accumulated in the cheſt of the brethren, of which he had reſerved to himſelf alone the power of the key. Notwithſtanding the boaſts of theſe myſtical fanatics, who in their printed relations have boldly affirmed, that God has worked more miracles on the coaſts of Davis's ſtraits, in favour of their ridiculous and blaſphemous abſurdities, than were formerly performed on the ſhores of the ſea of Tiberias, it appears that the Moravian church in Greenland is at preſent in a very declining condition.

[*To be continued.*]

A theoſophic lucubration on the nature of influx, as it reſpects the communication and operations of ſoul and body. By Emanuel Swedenborg. [435.]

THis myſtical title will lead our readers to expect ſomewhat rhapſodical and chimerical in the work itſelf; and they will not be diſappointed. It is a curious performance, and diſcovers ſome good ſenſe and learning in the writer, at the ſame time that he appears to be a viſionary and enthuſiaſt. Several other Latin works have been publiſhed by him, but this *Lucubration*, though printed, the tranſlator tells us, was never before publiſhed. He addreſſes it particularly "to the honourable and learned univerſities of this realm; and offers it to the public, chiefly, he ſays, as a means to introduce the knowledge of the other Latin works of this writer, which, though long ago printed, remain yet as a treaſure hidden in a field."

We cannot but expreſs our doubt whether ſuch a publication would be attended with many real and ſolid advantages. Perhaps it would rather tend to confuſe the mind, and be a ſource of endleſs conceit and fancies.

In a letter affixed to this book, dated from London, 1769, and written by Baron Swedenborg himſelf, he gives the following account. "I was born at Stockholm, in the year of our Lord 1689, Jan. 29. My father was Biſhop of Weſtgothia, and of celebrated character in his time: he was alſo a member of the ſociety for the propagation of the goſpel, formed on the model of that of England, and appointed preſident of the Swediſh churches in Penſilvania and London by K. Charles XII. In the year 1710, I began my travels, firſt into England, and afterwards into Holland, France, and Germany; and returned home in 1714. In the year 1716, and afterwards, I frequently converſed with Charles XII. King of Sweden, who was pleaſed to beſtow on me a large ſhare of his favour, and in that year appointed me to the office of aſſeſſor in the Metallic college; in which office I continued, from that time till 1747, when I quitted the office, but ſtill retain the ſalary annexed to it, as an appointment for life. The reaſon of my withdrawing from the buſineſs of that employment was, that I might be more at liberty to apply myſelf to that new function to which *the Lord had called me*. About this time a place of higher dignity in the ſtate was offered me; which I declined to accept, leſt it ſhould prove a ſnare to me. In 1719 I was ennobled by Queen Ulrica Eleonora; from which time I have taken my ſeat with the nobles of the Equeſtrian order, in the triennial aſſemblies of the ſtates. I am a fellow, by invitation, of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Stockholm; but have never deſired to be of any other community,

as I belong to the ſociety of angels, in which things ſpiritual and heavenly are the only ſubjects of diſcourſe and entertainment, whereas in our literary ſocieties the attention is wholly taken up with things relating to the body and this world. In the year 1734, I publiſhed the *Regnum Mineraie* at Leipſic, in three volumes, folio; and in 1738, I took a journey into Italy, and ſtaid a year at Venice and Rome."

He afterwards gives an account of his family-connections; among which are the Archbiſhop of Upſal, the Biſhop of Oſtrogothia, and the Biſhop of Weſtmannia and Dalecarlia, the two laſt of whom are his nephews. After which he proceeds: "I converſe freely and am in friendſhip with all the biſhops of my country, who are ten in number, and alſo with the ſixteen ſenators, and the reſt of the grandees, who love and honour me, as knowing that *I am in fellowſhip with angels*. The King and Queen themſelves, as alſo the three princes their ſons, ſhew me all kind countenance; and I was once invited to eat with the King and Queen at their table, (an honour granted only to the peers of the realm), and likewiſe ſince that with the Hereditary Prince. All in my own country wiſh for my return home, ſo far am I from the leaſt danger of perſecution there, as you ſeem to apprehend, and are alſo ſo kindly ſolicitous to provide againſt; and ſhould any thing of that kind befall me elſewhere, it will give me no concern. Whatever of worldly honour and advantage may appear to be in the things before mentioned, I hold them but as matters of low eſtimation when compared to the honour of that holy office to which the Lord himſelf hath called me, who was graciouſly pleaſed *to manifeſt himſelf to me*, his unworthy ſervant, *in a perſonal appearance*, in the year 1743, *to open in me a ſight of the ſpiritual world, and to enable me to converſe with ſpirits and angels*; and this privilege has continued with me to this day. From that time I began to print and publiſh various unknown *arcana* that have been either ſeen by me, or revealed to me, concerning heaven and hell, the ſtate of men after death, the true worſhip of God, the ſpiritual ſenſe of the ſcriptures, and many other important truths tending to ſalvation and true wiſdom: and that mankind might receive benefit from theſe communications, was the only motive which has induced me at different times to leave my home to viſit other countries. As to this world's wealth, I have what is ſufficient; and more I neither ſeek nor wiſh for. Your letter has drawn the mention of theſe things from me, in caſe, as you ſay, they may be a means to prevent or remove any falſe judgement, or wrong prejudices, with regard to my perſonal circumſtances."

To this relation, which the author himſelf gives, we may join the following ſhort extracts from the tranſlator's preface: "That Baron Swedenborg's life, qualifications, and high pretenſions, have paſſed through a ſtrict ſcrutiny in his own country, as to every part of his character, moral, civil, and divine, is not to be doubted; and that he maintains dignity, eſteem, and friendſhip, there, with the great, the wiſe, and the good, I am well informed by a gentleman of that nation now reſiding in London; and from whoſe mouth I could relate an inſtance of the author's ſupernatural knowledge, as well known in the court of Sweden, and not to be evaded or called in queſtion, if the fact be as is related; but as I have not the author's leave for this, I think not myſelf at liberty to mention it.—The extenſive learning diſplayed in his writings, evinces him to be the ſcholar, and the philoſopher; and his polite behaviour and addreſs beſpeak the gentleman. He affects no honour, but declines it; purſues no worldly intereſt, but ſpends his ſubſtance in travelling, and printing, in order to communicate inſtruction and benefit to mankind; and he is ſo far from the ambition of heading a ſect, that where-ever he reſides on his travels, he is a mere ſolitary, and almoſt inacceſſible, though in his own country of a free and open behaviour: nor does he perſuade any to leave that eſtabliſhed church to which they belong. Till very lately he has not ſet his name to any of his theological works. He has nothing of the preciſian in his manner, nothing of melancholy in his temper, and nothing *in the leaſt bordering upon the enthuſiaſt* in his converſation or writings; in the latter of which he delivers facts in the plain ſtyle of narrative, ſpeaks of his converſe with ſpirits and angels with the ſame coolneſs that he treats of earthly things as being alike common to him; he proves all points of doctrine from ſcripture-

teſtimony;

teſtimony; always connects charity and good life with true faith, and is upon the whole as rational a divine as ever I read." Thus does the anonymous tranſlator plead in favour of his author. He informs us, that he has converſed with him at different times, in company with a gentleman of a learned profeſſion, and of extenſive intellectual abilities; that they both conſider their acquaintance with the author and his writings as one of the greateſt bleſſings of their lives, and think he may properly be called the living apoſtle of theſe days.

We apprehend, that Baron Swedenborg is to be claſſed with Jacob Behmen, our countryman William Law, and other myſtic writers. Jacob, if we remember right, talks of the hot, cold, dry qualities of the ſoul; and if he means any thing, we ſuppoſe means ſomething of the ſame kind with the preſent author; who appears, however, to be much his ſuperior in learning and abilities.

Publications of this kind do not commonly merit any particular attention; but as this gentleman's character and pretenſions are of a very ſingular and extraordinary nature, we thought that ſomething more than a general account was ſuitable to the nature of our own work, and would be acceptable to our readers; for which reaſon we ſhall add the following marvellous relation of what is ſaid to have paſſed in one of the ſtrange reveries of our learned viſionary.

"After this lucubration was finiſhed, I prayed that the Lord would pleaſe to grant me an interview with the diſciples of Ariſtotle, with thoſe of Deſcartes, and alſo with thoſe of Leibnitz, to the end that I might hear from them their tenets concerning the communication and operations of the ſoul and body: and in anſwer to my prayer, nine perſons preſented themſelves to my view, three of each claſs, and ranged themſelves in order, the Ariſtotelians towards my left hand, the Carteſians towards my right, and the Leibnitzians behind them; and through the intermediate ſpaces, at a great diſtance off, appeared three men, as if crowned with laurel, whom I knew by an influxile perception to be the three founders of thoſe ſects. Behind Leibnitz ſtood one who had hold on the ſkirts of his garment, and I was told that he was Wolfius. Theſe nine men, at their firſt interview, behaved courteouſly to one another; but on the appearance of a ſpirit from beneath, with a torch in his right hand, which he waved before their faces, they immediately commenced enemies, three againſt three, for they became inflamed with the zeal of diſputation. —— The Ariſtotelians, who were of the ſchoolmen, began the debate, ſaying, "Who does not perceive, that influx proceeds from outward objects through the ſenſes into the ſoul, and that as plainly as a man is ſeen to paſs into a room at the door; and conſequently that ideas are excited in the ſoul by the laws of ſuch influx? Do not numberleſs inſtances demonſtrate, that the bodily ſenſes are the only inlets to the ſoul, and ſufficiently eſtabliſh the doctrine of phyſical influx?" —— To this the Carteſians, who hitherto ſtood, with their fingers upon their eyebrows, in a muſing poſture, replied as follows. "What deluſion is here! and how do you reaſon from fallacious appearances only! — Shew, if you can, what elſe cauſes the tongue and lips to ſpeak but thought, or the hands to work but the will; now thought and will proceed from the ſoul, and not from the body; and hence likewiſe it is that the eyes ſee, the ears hear, and the reſt of the corporeal organs diſcharge their reſpective functions. From theſe, and many more convincing proofs, every one that has a grain of intellectual knowledge may know of a truth, that influx proceeds not from matter to ſpirit, but contrariwiſe; and therefore we call it by the name of *ſpiritual*, and ſometimes by that of *occaſional influx*." —— After this, the three who were followers of Leibnitz, cried out, and ſaid, "We have heard, and compared the arguments on both ſides, and find, that each has both its advantage and diſadvantage;" and being aſked, "How they would compound the difference?" they anſwered, "By ſetting aſide all influx from the ſoul to the body, and from the body to the ſoul; and by maintaining a joint conſent and inſtantaneous operation of both together, which a celebrated author has properly diſtinguiſhed by the name of *Pre-eſtabliſhed Harmony*." A ſpirit, it is ſaid, afterwards appeared waving a torch behind them, on which their ideas became confuſed, and they all acknowledged their ignorance. They agreed to decide the diſpute by lots: three lots were accordingly put into a receiver, and the

perſon

perſon appointed to be the drawer, drew out that on which was written *ſpiritual influx*. They concluded to abide by this; and an angel appeared, who aſſured them, that the lot came not to hand by chance, but by a divine direction."

The reader will make his own reflections on this wonderful narrative. The writer of the preface ſays what can be ſaid in defence of his author, and hopes that his diſcoveries may be uſeful to check that propenſity to *materialiſm* which it is to be feared too much prevails at preſent; but we apprehend will require ſome different methods to prevent its progreſs and growth. M.

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The chieftain of the brave clan ROSS,
A firm undaunted band;
Five hundred warriors drew the ſword
Beneath his high command.

In bloody fight thrice had he ſtood
Againſt the Engliſh keen,
Ere two-and-twenty op'ning ſprings
This blooming youth had ſeen.

The fair MATILDA dear he lov'd,
A maid of beauty rair,
Even Marg'ret on the Scottiſh throne
Was never half ſo fair.

Lang had he woo'd, lang ſhe refus'd,
With ſeeming ſcorn and pride;
Yet aft her eyes confeſs'd the love
Her fearful words deny'd.

At laſt ſhe bleſs'd his well-try'd faith,
Allow'd his tender claim;
She vow'd to him her virgin heart,
And own'd an equal flame.

Her father, Buchan's cruel Lord,
Their paſſion diſapprov'd,
And bade her wed Sir John the Graham,
And leave the youth ſhe lov'd.

Ae night they met, as they were wont,
Deep in a ſhady wood,
Where on the bank beſide the burn,
A blooming ſaugh-tree ſtood.

Conceal'd among the underwood
The crafty Donald lay,
The brother of Sir John the Graham,
To hear what they would ſay.

When thus the maid began:—My ſire
Your paſſion diſapproves,
And bids me wed Sir John the Graham;
So here muſt end our loves!

My father's will muſt be obey'd,
Nought boots me to withſtand;
Some fairer maid in beauty's bloom
Shall bleſs thee with her hand.

Matilda ſoon ſhall be forgot,
And from thy mind defac'd;
But may that happineſs be thine
Which I can never taſte.

What do I hear? Is this thy vow?
Sir James the Roſs reply'd;
And will Matilda wed the Graham,
Tho' ſworn to be my bride?

His ſword ſhall ſooner pierce my heart
Than reave me of thy charms!
Then claſp'd her to his beating breaſt,
Faſt lock'd within her arms.

I ſpake to try thy love, ſhe ſaid,
I'll ne'er wed man but thee;
The grave ſhall be my bridal bed,
Ere Graham my huſband be.

Take then, dear youth, this faithful kiſs
In witneſs of my troth,
And every plague become my lot,
That day I break my oath.

They parted thus. The ſun was ſet:
Up haſty Donald flies,
And, Turn thee, turn thee, beardleſs youth,
He loud inſulting cries.

Soon turn'd about the fearleſs chief,
And ſoon his ſword he drew;
For Donald's blade before his breaſt
Had pierc'd his tartans through.

This for my brother's ſlighted love;
His wrongs ſit on my arm.
Three paces back the youth retir'd,
And ſav'd himſelf frae harm.

Returning ſwift, his hand he rear'd
Frae Donald's head above,
And thro' the brains and crathing bones
His ſharp edg'd weapon drove.

He ſtagg'ring reel'd, then tumbled down,
A lump of breathleſs clay.
So fall my foes! quoth valiant Roſs;
And ſtately ſtrode away.

Thro' the green wood he quickly hy'd
Unto Lord Buchan's hall;
And at Matilda's window ſtood,
And thus began to call:

Art thou aſleep, Matilda dear!
Awake, my love, awake;
Thy luckleſs lover calls on thee,
A long farewell to take.

For I have ſlain fierce Donald Graham;
His blood is on my ſword;
And diſtant are my faithful men,
Nor can aſſiſt their lord.

To Skye I'll now direct my way,
Where my two brothers bide,
And raiſe the valiant of the Iſles
To combat on my ſide.

O, do not ſo! the maid replies;
With me till morning ſtay;
For dark and dreary is the night,
And dangerous is the way:

All night I'll watch you in the park;
My faithful page I'll ſend,
To run, and raiſe the Roſs's clan,
Their maſter to defend.

Beneath a buſh he laid him down,
And wrapt him in his plaid,

While trembling for her lover's fate,
At diſtance ſtood the maid.

Swift ran the page o'er hill and dale,
Till in a lowly glen
He met the furious Sir John Graham,
With twenty of his men.

Where go'ſt thou, little page? he ſaid,
So late? who did thee ſend?
I go to raiſe the Roſs's clan:
Their maſter to defend:

For he has ſlain fierce Donald Graham;
His blood is on his ſword;
And far, far diſtant are his men
That ſhould aſſiſt their lord.

And has he ſlain my brother dear?
The furious Graham replies;
Diſhonour blaſt my name! but he
By me ere morning dies!

Tell me, where is Sir James the Roſs,
I will thee well reward.
He ſleeps into Lord Buchan's park;
Matilda is his guard.

They ſpurr'd their ſteeds in furious mood,
And ſcour'd along the ley,
They reach'd Lord Buchan's lofty tow'rs
By dawning of the day.

Matilda ſtood without the gate,
To whom thus Graham did ſay;
Saw ye Sir James the Roſs laſt night?
Or did he paſs this way?

Laſt day at noon, Matilda ſaid,
Sir James the Roſs paſs'd by,
He furious prick'd his ſweaty ſteed,
And onward faſt did hy.

By this he is at Edinburgh croſs,
If horſe and man hold good. —
Your page then ly'd, who ſaid he was
Now ſleeping in the wood.

She wrung her hands, and tore her hair:
Brave Roſs! thou art betray'd,
And ruin'd by thoſe very means
From whence I hop'd thine aid.

By this the valiant knight awak'd,
The virgin's ſhriek he heard;
And up he roſe, and drew his ſword,
When the fierce band appear'd.

Your ſword laſt night my brother ſlew;
His blood yet dims its ſhine;
But ere the ſetting of the ſun
Your blood ſhall reek on mine.

You word it well, the chief return'd,
But deeds approve the man;
Set by your men, and hand to hand
We'll try what valour can.

Oft boaſting hides a coward's heart;
My weighty ſword you fear,
Which ſhone in front of Floden field,
When you kept in the rear.

With dauntleſs ſtep he forward ſtrode,
And dar'd him to the fight;
But Graham gave back, and fear'd his arm,
For well he knew its might.

Four of his men, the braveſt four,
Sunk down beneath his ſword;
But ſtill he ſcorn'd the poor revenge,
And fought their haughty lord.

Behind him baſely came the Graham,
And pierc'd him in the ſide;
Out ſpouting came the purple tide,
And all his tartans dy'd.

But yet his ſword quat not the grip,
Nor dropt he to the ground,
'Till thro' his en'my's heart his ſteel
Had forc'd a mortal wound.

Graham like a tree with wind o'erthrown,
Fell breathleſs on the clay;
And down beſide him ſunk the Roſs,
And faint and dying lay.

The ſad Matilda ſaw him fall,
O ſpare his life! ſhe cried,
Lord Buchan's daughter begs his life,
Let her not be deny'd.

Her well-known voice the hero heard,
He rais'd his half-cloſ'd eyes,
And fix'd them on the weeping maid,
And weakly thus replies:

In vain Matilda begs the life
By Death's arreſt deny'd;
My race is run — Adieu, my love!
Then cloſ'd his eyes, and dy'd.

The ſword yet warm, from his left ſide
With frantic hand ſhe drew;
I come, Sir James the Roſs, ſhe cried,
I come to follow you.

She lean'd the hilt againſt the ground,
And bar'd her ſnowy breaſt,
Then fell upon her lover's face,
And ſunk to endleſs reſt.

On the Death of Lady TOWNSHEND.
By Mr HOWARD.

HArk! hark! why tolls this paſſing bell,
With more than uſual doleful knell,
As if all Nature bled?
What means this univerſal ſigh,
This flood of grief in ev'ry eye?
Alas! is TOWNSHEND dead?
She's gone! ſhe's gone! reſounds from ſhore to ſhore;
Ev'n infants liſp, that *Townſhend is no more!*

She's gone! ſhe's gone! oh loſs immenſe!
For virtue, prudence, truth, and ſenſe,
The firſt by all confeſs'd:
Serene amidſt the pomp of ſtate,
In gentle manners, truly great,
In bleſſing ever bleſs'd.
Yet, why lament her fate? why mourn her dead?
TOWNSHEND, a ſaint, to dwell with ſaints is fled.

The QUEEN of the MAY.

Sung by Mr Vernon at Vauxhall, and ſet to muſic by Mr Fiſher.

Suppoſed to be written by Mr TOMSON.

THE hedges were green, and the roſes were blown,
The laſſes were making of hay,
When William was wed, and the flocking was thrown,
To Molly, the Queen of the May.
The village aſſembled, their joys to prefer;
The bells were all merrily rung;
The ſwains envy'd him, and the maids envy'd her,
For this couple was charming and young.
Would folks about court only chuſe from the heart,
In wedlock ſome charms would be ſtill;
'Till Death ſhot his arrow, they never would part,
Were they loving like Molly and Will.
A couple ſo pure, ſince the days of old Cain,
In conjugal ſheets ne'er were laid;
The virgins all ſigh'd to poſſeſs the young ſwain,
And the ſwains to poſſeſs the young maid.

THE GOLDEN MEAN.

TO thee, O Solitude, we owe
True wiſdom, ſolid joy;
'Tis thou reſtor'ſt the ſoul to peace,
When various pleaſures cloy.
Yet I'll not flatter thee, and ſay,
Thou art in all complete;
For then were ſomething perfect found
In this imperfect ſtate.
With wiſdom, and with antient lore,
Thou doſt the mind adorn;
But yet, tho' ſweet and fair, thy roſe
Is not without a thorn.
See where, at the remoteſt end
Of Solitude's dark cell,
Conſuming Envy, pining Care,
And Melancholy, dwell.
But, O Society, ſweet balm,
Thou ſofteneſt every care;
Thy ſun each lowring cloud diſpels
Of darkneſs and deſpair.
With thee a conſtant gueſt attends
Soft Love, and Social Pleaſure,
And ſmiling Charity hand in hand
With thee leads up the meaſure.
But ev'n thy joys too long indulg'd,
Or carried to exceſs,
Will diſſipate the mind, and make
The power of thinking leſs.
In crouds and folly ſtill we pine,
O Solitude, for thee;
And in the wilds of Solitude
For ſweet Society.
Then grant me, Heaven, the middle way
Theſe two extremes between,
And let me not in madding crouds
Nor Solitude be ſeen.

Eſſex-ſtreet. J. Y.

An IMITATION of CHAUCER's STYLE.

By JAMES BOSWELL, Eſq;

JOHN * whilome taught me to read Ariſtotle,
And eke (pardie) to ſit at claret-bottle,
With playſant mirth. Now, my dear Robert-
ſee
If ye in rhyme can queintly anſwer me,
For whilke of theſe whoſeſome inſtructions
tweine,
Meſt thanks to friendlike JOHN doth ne
partain?
Certes, good Squire! by our St Kitt, I thin
That of the tway the beſt is wine to drink.
For, though I graunt ye that the auncient ſy
Is merveilouſly lerned in elk page,
Yet herty cups in jocund guyſe, I ween,
Can of the dulleſt mind clear up the eyen:
And, as Dan Horace chaunts, ne † truth alon
But ‡ witty ſpeech, full oft by them is ſhown.

* *The learned and worthy Mr* —— —— *Profeſſor of Logic in the univerſity of* ——.

† *In vino veritas.*

‡ *Facundi calices quem non fecere diſertum?*

A thought on ſeeing Races *advertiſed for* Ran
Mead.

TIme can effect it; whatſoe'er the chang
However whimſical, however ſtrange.
Experience teaches, that each fleeting hour
In Time's long roll, bears record of his pow
That ſacred place*, where Rome, with ma
ſenſe,
Warmly harangu'd in Liberty's defence;
Where Eloquence around her thunders hur
And held in awe the conqu'rors of the worl
There the ſleek heifer, and unyoked ſteer,
In harth, ſlow, ſullen lowings ſtrike the ear
Where Learning's pupils once improv'd th
taſte,
Now ſenſeleſs Gluttony provides his feaſt.
Thus, in our Britiſh annals, do we read,
Near Thames's ſilver waters lies a mead,
Where England's barons, bold in Freedom
cauſe,
Compell'd their King to ratify her laws;
With conſtancy maintain'd the ſubjects' righ
And ſerv'd a ſov'reign in his own deſpight;
That mead, whereon their honeſt claims to fr
They ſacrific'd their private, for the public w
Shame on the age! that once ſo glorious pla
Is now the ſcene of action for — a Race;
Where fraud ſucceſsful drains the unwary pur
And private gain becomes a public curſe.
Blotted from hiſt'ry, that once hallow'd grou
Shall ſhine in Walker † for its turf renown'd
Time, thou haſt made a wond'rous chan
indeed,
A Cow-ſtall of a Forum, —— a courſe of Ro
ny-mead. VICISSITUDINARI

* *The Forum at Rome is now become a Fi
market, under the modern name,* Campo Vacci

† *Succeſſor to Mr Heber.*

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

TURKY.

"*Hague, Aug.* 28. Prince Gallitzin, envoy-extraordinary from the Empreſs of Ruſſia, has juſt received a courier, with a confirmation of the victory which the army, commanded by Count Romanzow, gained over the Turks the 1ſt of this month. This battle is ſaid to have been fought between the villages of Kalbut and Jalput, near the mouth of the Pruth. Count Romanzow having received advice, that the Grand Vizir had paſſed the Danube on the bridge at Iſaccia, on the 27th of July, at the head of 150,000 men, with an intent of coming to an engagement, in order to anticipate his deſign, detached Prince Repnin with a body of 14,000 men towards the Danube, with orders to occupy the heights between that river and the brook Cabul. The Turks fell into the ſnare, and imagining they had only that body of the Ruſſians to encounter, advanced boldly to give them battle. In the mean time, Count Romanzow put his whole army in motion, and traverſing the plains, took the enemy in the rear, while Prince Repnin attacked them in the front. This manœuvre gave the Ruſſian army ſo greatly the advantage, that the Turks, finding themſelves between two fires, gave way, and endeavoured to repaſs the Danube on the ſame bridge on which they had paſſed three days before. It is added, that the Grand Vizer, fearing to be purſued by the Ruſſians, had ſacrificed a part of his army to ſave the main body, and with that view had cauſed the bridge at Iſaccia to be broken down. This glorious action coſt the Ruſſians only 1200 men, among whom were eighteen officers killed and fifteen wounded. The loſs of the Turks is ſaid to be much greater. When the courier ſet out, it was eſtimated at 3000 killed upon the field of battle, four Bachas and 6000 men made priſoners; beſides 143 pieces of cannon taken, forty ſtandards and colours, the enemy's whole camp, with all their proviſions, ammunition, and 7000 carriages. The Ruſſians are at preſent maſters of the banks of the Danube, and have garriſoned the caſtle, which commands the principal bridge over that river."

Copy of a letter diſpatched from General Count Romanzow to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, by Brig. Oſtroff, confirming the account of the defeat of the Turkiſh army on Aug. 2. *O. S.* *

"In the purſuit of the enemy, after the battle at the river Larga [443.], I was appriſed that they had been joined by another very numerous body, commanded by the Grand Vizir in perſon, who had paſſed the Danube. About eight o'clock in the evening they fixed their camp about a mile's diſtance from us. At firſt all the Tartars poſted themſelves over-againſt our left wing, but ſoon after they extended themſelves to our rear. Though I had but juſt before detached a conſiderable body of our troops, to eſcort a convoy of proviſions coming from Falici, and who were then engaged with the enemy, who had fallen upon the rear of the convoy, I nevertheleſs determined to prevent their deſign, by attacking their camp, conſidering more the valour of your Majeſty's troops, than the inequality of numbers. At five o'clock the next morning I was aſtoniſhed to find that they had fortified their camp during the night with no leſs than three intrenchments, ſtronger than thoſe from whence the Chan had been forced out. Never have your Majeſty's troops fought a battle which was more obſtinately diſputed than this. They forced their way to the camp through a numerous body of the enemy, among whom were the braveſt of the Janiſſaries, who received and ſurrounded us at about a quarter of a mile from their intrenchments. The fire from their batteries and ſmall arms continued five hours without intermiſſion; however, at nine, by the help of our artillery, but more eſpecially by the united force of our bayonets, we broke through the firſt intrenchment. I did not perceive that the enemy ſhewed any want of bravery in their defence, till they ſaw their infantry briſkly repulſed by our brave troops in every ſally. Imploring on this occaſion the aſſiſtance of the Almighty, I again charged with all our forces, and at length made way to their laſt intrenchment, which they were unable to defend any longer. The Grand Vizir then, with all his troops, among whom was the Poliſh rebel Potoſki, fled with the utmoſt precipitation towards the Danube, about twenty miles from the field of battle. Their whole camp, with all their tents, equipages innumerable, and artillery, conſiſting of

* Erroneouſly made Aug. 1. in all the foreign prints.

343 pieces of braſs cannon, together with all their ammunition, and above 7000 carriages loaded with proviſions, fell into our hands. To conclude, I intreat your Majeſty to permit me to compare the conduct of your troops in this action to the behaviour of the ancient Romans; for, like them, your Majeſty's troops do not inquire how ſtrong the enemy is, but only where they may be found.

Brig. Oſeroff, whom I have diſpatched with the news of this important event, is the perſon who, in my ſight, at the head of his regiment of grenadiers, repulſed the laſt and moſt furious effort of the Janiſſaries, and purſued them with equal intrepidity and ſpeed, which firſt opened our way to victory; therefore I thought myſelf bound by duty and juſtice to prefer him to the honour of waiting upon your Majeſty with the earlieſt intelligence of it."

"*Warſaw, Aug.* 18. Gen. Weymarn and Major Wilde have received a particular account of the victory of the 1ſt inſtant, at the concluſion of which Gen. Romanzow mentions, that a body of his troops had approached the Danube oppoſite Iſaccia, and obliged a great party of Turks to ſurrender themſelves priſoners by cutting off their retreat. Gen. Bawr is advanced as far as the Danube; he has taken thirty more pieces of cannon from the Turks, and ſunk many veſſels belonging to them, which occaſioned great numbers of the Turks to return, and ſurrender themſelves priſoners; the number of whom increaſes ſo much, that more troops muſt be ſent to guard them. There are already 11,000 men priſoners, and the dead are reckoned at about 7000 more."

"*Frontiers of Poland, Aug.* 24. Amongſt the booty taken from the Grand Vizir on the memorable 2d of this month (beſides effects to the value of 200,000 rubles) the Ruſſians found two cheſts full of ſmall aigretts, which the Grand Vizir deſigned to have diſtributed amongſt the braveſt of his troops after the victory *(he expected to obtain)*, and which are now worn by the Ruſſian officers."

"*Warſaw, Aug.* 25. They write from the Ruſſian army, that they found an immenſe booty in the Turkiſh camp; that the Grand Vizir's three tents are amazingly rich and magnificent, being valued at 200,000 rubles, and were immediately ſent to Peterſburg."

"*Peterſburg, Aug.* 11. Gen. Romanzow makes the loſs of the Turks 20,000 men only, but all the principal officers who are taken priſoners aſſure us, that it is not leſs than 40,000, and that the Grand Vizir had only 15,000 men to repaſs the Danube with him, leaving in the poſſeſſion of the conquerors all the baggage belonging to the army, the military cheſt, and upwards of 200 pieces of cannon. All the different hordes of Tartars are actually in negotiation with our generals to ſubmit themſelves to the Empreſs."

"*Frontiers of Poland, Aug.* 25. The glorious victory of the 2d of this month, which did not coſt the Ruſſians, in killed and wounded, above 900 men, will be attended with great conſequences. We this moment receive the important news, that the Chan of the Tartars, who is ſtill at the head of 60,000 men, finds himſelf ſo hemmed in and preſſed by the Ruſſians, that he has already wrote to the General in Chief Count de Romanzow, offering not to bear arms any more againſt Ruſſia during the preſent war, provided he would permit him to retire freely with all his troops. The Ruſſian general, in anſwer, has ſent him word, That he cannot grant his requeſt, but on condition that he declares himſelf independent of the Porte, and renders homage to the Empreſs of all the Ruſſias."

"*Warſaw, Sept.* 5. The 2d inſtant a courier arrived here with an account, that the whole Crim Tartary had renounced all alliance with the Turks, and had thrown themſelves under the protection of the Ruſſians, preſerving ſtill their own liberty, their cuſtoms and privileges. Gen. Berg was ſent thither, and this great work is owing to his good management. The Crim Tartars more readily agreed to do this, as they were very angry with the Turks for ſending them a Khan who always agreed to the Turkiſh deſires without conſulting the Tartars. —— We have alſo accounts, that beſides the Crim Tartary, thoſe of Beſſarabia, or Pondziak, and the Cezakow Tartars, have alſo ſurrendered themſelves to the protection of the Empreſs."

"*Peterſburg, Aug.* 22. Yeſterday Col. Paterſon and Pr. Dolgorouky arrived ſucceſſively at Czarſko Zelo, as couriers from Count Romanzow's army. The former brought account, that a corps detached from the grand army, and commanded

commanded by Gen. Bawr, arrived at the ſide of the Danube, and oppoſite the Iſaccia, where the Turks had their bridge. He found about 1000 Janiſſaries in an intrenchment, with twenty pieces of cannon, having with them the baggage and equipages of the army. Theſe troops not having time to paſs that river, the Grand Vizir had the mortification to ſee them from the other ſide throw down their arms, and cry for mercy, without making any reſiſtance. One of their principal officers informed Gen. Bawr of a ſpeech which the Grand Vizir made to his men at his departure, which is as follows, viz. "That the Grand Signor had ſent him to beat the Ruſſians, but that God had diſpoſed of events otherwiſe, and would give the Ruſſians the victory over them; and added, that thoſe who ſhould not be able to follow him, and ſhould fall into the enemy's hands, had nothing to fear, as the Ruſſians were not ſo barbarous as had been repreſented at Conſtantinople; and moreover, that their Empreſs was a princeſs renowned for her humanity and clemency, as witneſs the treatment the Turkiſh priſoners met with in Ruſſia."

"*Warſaw, Sept.* 1. By letters from ſome volunteers in Gen. Romanzow's army we have advice, that there is ſuch a diſſenſion in the Grand Vizir's army, that thoſe troops have not only made uſe of ſmall arms, but even of artillery, againſt each other. —— Gen. Romanzow wrote the following account to the Ruſſian ambaſſador here. "The ſmall remains of the Turkiſh army is eaſily to be ſeen from this ſide the Danube; it is at preſent near Iſaccia. The deſerters from thence mention, that the Vizir is there at preſent himſelf, that he has put many Baſhaws in irons, and yeſterday beheaded four of them. In a word, the Turkiſh troops who have eſcaped from us, and croſſed the Danube, in doing which many were drowned, have diſperſed themſelves in different parts, and an uncommon and deadly fear reigns among them all. Among the priſoners at Iſmailow are twenty of the principal Turkiſh officers."

"*Warſaw, Aug.* 15. By the laſt courier from Count Panin we learn, that that general opened the trenches before Bender on the 21ſt of July, and had begun to batter in breach. The ſeraſkier who commanded there, has cauſed its fine ſuburbs to be deſtroyed, and ſeems determined to defend it to the laſt extremity."

"*Peterſburg, Aug.* 11. We have juſt received a courier from Count de Tottleben, with advice of his taking two Turkiſh towns, in which he found ſeveral pieces of cannon, and made many priſoners. This general writes, that he ſhall ſoon be on the borders of the Black ſea, where he will wait for orders from hence."

"*Warſaw, Sept.* 10. Advice has been received at Lemberg, that Gen. Tottleben has gained a complete victory over the Turks commanded by four Baſhaws in Armenia; the conſequence of which was, the taking of Erzerum. The Turks loſt upon this occaſion 6000 men, fifteen pieces of cannon, ſeveral ſtaffs of command, horſes tails, and a great number of tents."

"*Leghorn, Aug.* 20. The following is the ſubſtance of letters received from Malta, dated the 29th ult. That two Engliſh ſhips are arrived at Malta under the command of Capt. Bodie in the Ruſſian ſervice, from the channel of Scio. The captain declared, that on the 6th of July, the Ruſſians having followed the Turkiſh fleet to the channel of Scio, found them at the bottom of the gulf of Liberno, where it being reſolved to attack them, they formed the line. Count Alexis Orloff was in the centre, with three birnates; Commodore Greig, Admiral Spiridoff, and Admiral Elphinſton, commanded on each ſide. Count Fedor Orloff was with Admiral Spiridoff; who, quitting the line, attacked the Captain Baſhaw's ſhip of 90 braſs guns, and came ſo near, that the Ruſſian mariners and ſoldiers tore the Turkiſh ſtandard from the ſtern; and having thrown a quantity of grenades, &c. into the Baſhaw's ſhip, ſet her on fire. But her maſts and yards grappling with, and falling on the Ruſſian Admiral's, ſhe alſo took fire, and was blown up half an hour afterwards. Happily the Admiral, his ſon, Count Fedor Orloff, and twenty-four officers, got clear of her in time, and ſaved themſelves in the barge. The Turkiſh fleet conſiſted of fifteen large ſhips, two large caravelli, five xebecks, and eight half-galleys. The Ruſſian fleet was compoſed of nine ſhips of the line, two frigates, and two packet-boats. The ſaid action happened on the 5th O. S. On the 6th the Turks erected batteries on ſhore to defend their ſhips, and

and the Ruſſians prepared four ſhips to burn them. About midnight the fire-ſhips ſailed towards them with four line-of-battle ſhips to defend them; but a bomb, with artificial fire, falling on a large caravella, ſet her on fire; which communicated to, and burnt all the other ſhips, except Zafir Bay's, of 70 braſs guns, five half-galleys, and a number of ſmaller veſſels, which were all taken the next day, the 7th ult. by the Ruſſians. Moſt of the Turks ſaved themſelves on ſhore; but the Ruſſians have recovered and taken about 400 Chriſtian ſlaves. Adm. Elphinſton ſailed directly afterwards with his ſquadron for the iſland of Tenedos, to block up the Dardanelles."

The two following are copies of letters from Lieut. Mackenzie, in the Ruſſian ſervice, from on board her Imperial Majeſty's ſhip Switoſtaff, off Scio, in the Archipelago, to his friend here, dated July 29.

LETTER I.

"Dear Sir,

The very day after my laſt letter we ſailed for Scio, having intelligence that the Turkiſh ſquadron was there. Commodore Greig, in the morning, was ſent to reconnoitre the road between Scio and the Main. In the afternoon the Commodore made the ſignal for ſeeing the enemy, conſiſting of twenty-eight veſſels and two ſhips of the line, working out: but on ſeeing our fleet, they returned in, and joined their ſquadron; on which our General Admiral made the ſignal for a general chace, in order to get ſight of the enemy before night. At ſeven the next morning the General Admiral made a ſignal to prepare for battle; and at half paſt ſeven we got ſight of the Turkiſh fleet, conſiſting of fifteen ſail of the line, three large frigates, ſeven large armed ſhips, beſides galleys, all at anchor. The General Admiral then made a ſignal for all commanders to come on board, to hold a council of war; and it was immediately agreed, for Admiral Spiritoff to lead the van, the General Admiral to lead the main body, and Admiral Elphinſtone to bring up the rear. At ten the ſignal was made to form the line, and they immediately bore down upon the enemy. At eleven the Turkiſh Admiral began to fire, and our headmoſt ſhips began to engage. At three quarters after, Admiral Spiritoff came alongſide the Turkiſh Admiral, and began to engage very deſperately: having his topmaſt-ſheets ſhot away, he was obliged to board ſword in hand; ſoon after the Turkiſh Admiral was ſet on fire, and his mainmaſt falling on board Admiral Spiritoff, ſet him on fire alſo, and in about five minutes after both the ſhips were blown up. I leave you to judge of the dreadful ſcene, of ſeeing ſo many hundreds of poor ſouls in the air, and the reſt very hotly engaged. The remainder of the Turkiſh ſquadron cut their cables, and puſhed in for the harbour called *Chiſme*. The whole of our fleet came to an anchor off the harbour; they cannonaded us the whole night: we kept heaving bombs and firing bomb-ſhells all the night, but our ſhot not taking the proper effect, we hauled off; the Turks having got a battery erected on ſhore, kept continually firing. We were employed in making two fire-ſhips, and on the 26th our fire-ſhips being prepared, a council of war was held on board the Lord High Admiral, the reſult of which was, that at midnight four ſhips of the line, two frigates, and the bomb-ketch, ſhould bear down upon the enemy all under the command of Commodore Greig, and that the fire-ſhips ſhould go in upon the enemy. Accordingly the ſignal was made at half paſt twelve to weigh, ſo we got under way to bear in to the harbour; as alſo the two fire-ſhips, the one commanded by Capt.-Lieut. Dugdale, and the other I had the honour to command. After a deſperate fire from our ſhips, our ſignals were made to bear down upon the enemy, which was anſwered by them. Capt. Dugdale and I determined fairly to lay our veſſels along-ſide the enemy before we ſet them on fire. But his boat's crew not underſtanding him ſo well as could be wiſhed for, his veſſel was ſet on fire before it was cloſe enough. I finding that, bore away ſomething from him, for fear of catching fire: I then luff up for the centre of the enemy's ſhips: my grapplings at my fore-yard arm caught the bob-ſtay of one of their largeſt ſhips of war, and to my good fortune I ſet my veſſel on fire, and in about five minutes the Turkiſh ſhip was all in a blaze. I got off, thank God, without ſcar or wound, and brought all my men ſafe off, though cloſely purſued by the enemy. The moment I came on board the Lord High Admiral, I was congratulated on my being made a Captain. The next morning

morning about ſeven o'clock the whole of the Turkiſh fleet were all entirely burnt, except one, which was towed off by our boats."

LETTER II.

"I acquainted you in my laſt with the total defeat of the Turkiſh ſquadron, I now ſend you their names, which are as follows.

	Guns.		Guns.
Captain Alebi	84	Barbarocine, taken, and tow'd out of the harbour by our boats	64
Baſſa	90		
Patrona Ayekarece	80	Ali Randioto	60
Reala Muſtapha	96	Melehin	80
Mulenſi Achmet	84	Rapiſſan Baſſa	64
Achmet	86	Zefirbe	84
Emer Muſtapha	64		
Hamiſi	60		

Two ſhips, names unknown,

Beſides four frigates and eight armed ſhips, from thirty to forty guns, eight gallies, ſeveral row-boats, &c. all burnt except one ſixty-four-gun ſhip, four row-gallies, and ſome gilded barges of twenty-four oars. The expreſs is ſent, and the Lord High Admiral, as well as Admiral Elphinſton, have wrote much in my favour to her Majeſty: I expect ſoon to get the command of a frigate which is coming from Leghorn. I now enjoy myſelf with the thoughts of being in the ſpring amongſt my friends at Portſmouth, as I believe the Turks will not hold out much longer. — There is a dreadful ſlaughter at Smyrna at preſent, and moſt of our countrymen under confinement. The Winchelſea frigate is here, and has ſent a diſpatch to Smyrna to the Britiſh factory, and hope they will give aſſiſtance. We are now ordered to go off Smyrna with our ſquadron, where I hope we may be a help to our friends."

"*Conſtantinople, Aug.* 3. Our fleet, which was compoſed of eighteen ſhips of the line, eight frigates, and ſome chebecks and galleys, having, for ſome time, been cruiſing off the iſland of Scio, Haſſen Bey, who commanded a ſhip of ſeventy guns, demanded permiſſion, on July 5. to encounter the Ruſſians with two frigates, in order to draw them to an engagement under a battery of our cannon which was planted on a height between Scio and the coaſt of Natolia, whither our fleet was to retire in caſe of an accident. No ſooner had Haſſen Bey ſet ſail, than he diſcovered the Ruſſians, conſiſting of twenty ſail; who immediately chaſed him. He directly gave the ſignal to the Captain Pacha, who immediately prepared for an engagement. Soon after the frigates had joined the fleet, the engagement began, and continued the whole July 6th, with equal obſtinacy. But on the decline of the day, the Captain Pacha thought proper to retire with his fleet, under the cannon of the iſland of Scio, on the coaſt of Natolia, where he caſt anchor. This poſition being thought dangerous, and contrary to the opinion of the famous Giaffer Bey, Haſſen Bey, and ſome other commanders, a council of war was called, in which they gave their opinions freely; but he perſiſted in his reſolution of continuing there that night and next day, and abſolutely forbid any commander to weigh anchor or put to ſea. Night being come, the enemy obſerving our error, inveſted the place, and detached ſucceſſively three fireſhips, which ſet our fleet on fire, and entirely deſtroyed it, except the ſhip of Giaffer Bey, and ſome chebecs. Moſt of our feluccas eſcaped the conflagration, after taking on board a third of the equipages of our fleet, with which they got clear off. — As to the Captain Pacha, he was dangerouſly wounded; and the Grand Signior, on hearing the loſs, ordered his head to be ſtruck off, for not following the advice of Giaffer Bey, and Haſſen Bey. His Highneſs has alſo appointed Giaffer Bey Captain Pacha, and chief commander of the Admiralty, in his ſtead. Though the above was a great ſtroke againſt us, we have ſtill in our harbour ten ſhips of the line, and a great number more at ſea, and we hope to be able ſtill to face the enemy with better ſucceſs."

"*Extract of a letter from an Engliſh merchant, dated, Smyrna, July* 19. 1770. This ſerves to acquaint you we are all well, notwithſtanding what happened here the 8th inſt. We eſteem our perſons and property now ſecure, thanks to the vigilance of the magiſtrates, though we confeſs we ran the greateſt riſk poſſible of both, on the 8th, from the fury of the ſailors who arrived here from on board the Turkiſh fleet. They, in revenge, ſtabbed and otherwiſe deſtroyed about 150 Greeks, many of whom were endeavouring to eſcape their fury by getting on board any ſhips in the harbour. Some few were killed in the water; and ſo great was the revenge of the Turks, that though many of the Greeks

are moſt excellent divers, yet their appearance was watched ſo much, that many were killed by their ſabres as they came up for breath. They made no attempt on the perſons or effects of either Engliſh, French, Dutch, or Venetians, &c. though moſt of them expected to meet with danger, and all thought it moſt proper to get on board their own merchant-ſhips, in the harbour, except the Engliſh, who ſtaid within their own doors. The Britiſh conſul had ſeveral interviews with the Turkiſh governor, and happily removed the impreſſions made by the French reſpecting our aſſiſting the Ruſſians."

"*Venice, Aug.* 24. The Ruſſian fleet reigns without controul in the Archipelago, ſince the defeat of the Turkiſh fleet. Adm. Elphinſton has actually blocked up the Dardanelles; and letters from Corfu aſſert, that part of his fleet had actually paſſed them. But be that as it may, Conſtantinople muſt be in a bad ſituation, as all proviſion-ſhips which come that way are ſtopped by this fleet, and another fleet in the Black ſea will prevent their receiving any from thence. The Ruſſians are raiſing contributions in the Archipelago iſles, Metelino being taxed at 150,000 piaſtres."

"*Leghorn, Sept.* 7. The Ruſſian ſquadron that is cruiſing off Tenedos has taken forty veſſels deſtined for Conſtantinople, moſt of them laden with proviſions, and the reſt with the moſt precious merchandiſes of Aſia and Africa. Theſe veſſels, being ignorant of the unhappy fortune of the Ottoman fleet, could not avoid falling into the hands of the Ruſſians. It is reported here, that all the iſles of the Archipelago have declared for the Ruſſians."

"*London, Sept.* 15. Letters received yeſterday bring an account, that ſix Ruſſian men of war had made an attack on the caſtle of the Dardanelles, but without ſucceſs. It is ſaid, that, in this attack, two of their ſhips were deſtroyed."

"*London, Sept.* 25. The laſt letters from Gallipoli mention, that upwards of 300 of the Greek inhabitants had juſt been barbarouſly butchered by the Turkiſh ſoldiers, in their paſſage through that city to guard the ſtreights of the Dardanelles."

"*London, Sept.* 27. Advices by yeſterday's mails confirm the account, that the inhabitants of the Morea, on hearing of the total defeat of the Ottoman fleet, had taken arms, and maſſacred, in their turn, all the Turks who fell into their hands." — "The Greeks of Lavidia and Theſſaly have revolted againſt the Turks; and the Ruſſian flag is flying on many iſlands of the Archipelago."

POLAND.

"*Warſaw, Aug.* 12. According to letters from Podolia, the Ruſſians have taken poſſeſſion of the fortreſs of Kamjnieck, on the commandant's retiring with his garriſon, to avoid the epidemical diſtemper, of which ſeveral ſoldiers had already died."

"*Ratiſbon, Aug.* 17. Letters from Poland bring us very afflicting accounts. It is but too true, that the diſtemper of which ſo many have died in Podolia and Volhinia, and which was at firſt taken for a malignant fever, is really the plague; and that the contagion is ſpread into Tranſylvania, and even to Cronſtadt."

"*Warſaw, Sept.* 8. We have an account, that Pulaſki's confederates have ſeized the regiment of horſe-guards from the ſuburbs of Cracow, and that the plague has ſpread to Little Poland."

"*London Sept.* 6. Letters from Warſaw, dated Aug. 15. adviſe, that the Biſhop of Cracow, and the Palatine and Staroſt of Dolina, who had been ſeized by the Ruſſians, and conducted as ſtate-priſoners to Siberia, died lately at Toboſki in that country."

"*Dantzick, Aug.* 11. Our magiſtrates have publiſhed an edict, by which all the Pruſſian natives are to be put into the hands of fifty huſſars of that nation, who are at a league from hence to receive them; in conſequence of which it is ordered, that an exact ſearch ſhall be made for them. The lamentations of the ſaid natives, eſpecially thoſe who have been ſettled here for ſome time, and who were in the way of making a fortune, is not to be conceived. Some have taken their flight; and others would have done the ſame had it been in their power."

RUSSIA.

"*London, Sept.* 13. A letter from Dover, of Sept. 11. ſays, "This day arrived here three Ruſſian ſhips of the line, attended by twelve tranſports with troops on board, bound up the Mediterranean."

"*London, Sept.* 22. The Ruſſian fleet, which lately arrived from the Baltick, is every day expected to ſail from the

Downs

Downs for the place of its deſtination."

"*Altona, Sept.* 18. We learn by letters from Elſineur, that a new Ruſſian ſhip of war, of 66 guns and 500 men, arrived there on the 5th from Archangel. The above ſhip was accompanied by two others of the ſame ſize, and two pinks, which are ſtill at anchor. The Captain has orders to go to Copenhagen; from whence, after completing his crew, and taking in the ſtores and proviſions which he is in need of, he is to ſail immediately, to join Vice-Adm. D'Arſſ's ſquadron, now on its courſe to the Mediterranean."

DENMARK.

"*Gibraltar, Aug.* 20. We have juſt received advice here, that the Daniſh ſquadron before Algiers has been reinforced by three ſhips of the line, three large frigates, and ſeveral bomb-ketches; that they ſoon after began to bombard Algiers afreſh; that they had made a breach, and knocked down ſome battlements, and diſmounted ſeveral of their guns; that the Dey had ſent to the Admiral freſh propoſitions, on which account they ceaſed firing, and called a council of war to deliberate upon them, and after a ſhort time rejected them; on which the firing was again renewed very briſkly, and continued when the advice-boat came away."

"*Copenhagen, Aug.* 28. Counte Moltke Captain-Lieutenant in the marine, and Adjutant-General to the King, is arrived here, after a journey of nine days from Toulon to Altona. This officer, who was diſpatched expreſs by Commodore Kaas, has brought word, that the Daniſh ſquadron, after having been driven from before Algiers by a ſtorm, had again returned thither; but that they were again obliged to leave it, not only on account of the ſickneſs on board their ſquadron, but for want of warlike ſtores, and becauſe the bomb-veſſels, which were too ſmall, had greatly ſuffered; but that Commodore Kaas had left two frigates to cruiſe before that port. This officer has farther aſked a reinforcement of two ſhips of war, and a bomb-veſſel; which has been granted, and we are imbarking a great quantity of cannon and ſtores on the Holm for that purpoſe."

GERMANY.

"*Neuſtadt, Sept.* 4. Yeſterday noon the King of Pruſſia arrived here, and alighted from his coach before he came to the head-quarters, where his Imperial Majeſty waited to receive him. The inhabitants of this city were extremely affected at the meeting of theſe two great monarchs, inſomuch that when they went together to the quarters allotted for the King of Pruſſia, moſt of the people kneeled down as they paſſed along. In the evening there was an opera. The grand manœuvres will begin this day."

"*Berlin, Sept.* 11. The King will return this day to Potzdam, where the Emperor is expected in a few days, to ſee the manœuvres of a camp of 40,000 men. Great preparations are making for his Imperial Majeſty's reception."

FRANCE.

"*Paris, Sept.* 6. Our ſituation becomes every day more critical. The laws are trampled under foot, and we are at the point of ſeeing ourſelves in a worſe condition than the Turks or the Ruſſians, with this difference, that they preſerve their religion, and that of this country is extinct. Religion, which keeps the people in awe, is vaniſhed. At preſent our trade declines, our finances are exhauſted, public credit loſt, the people are ſacrificed to the rapacioufneſs of the farmers of the revenue, and the fundamental conſtitutions are overturned: we groan under the ſcourge of divided miniſters, who indiſtinctly execute their own ſchemes without conſulting each other; we are oppreſſed by a hypocritical officer of the ſtate, who was formerly the defender of the people, and who now is the cauſe of dictating arrets which ſubvert the order of the conſtitution, and kindle a civil war, not only among the people, but between the King and the Princes of the Blood and the chief magiſtrates. The reſpectable officers of juſtice, the defenders and ſupporters of the people, are ignominiouſly treated in places of confinement, like the worſt of villains, and ſacrificed to a vile ſet of deſpicable jobbers. Great pains are taken to prevent the prince, who is naturally of a good diſpoſition, from being rightly informed of the ſtate of his kingdom; the wary prudent people are diſgraced, and thoſe of a different character, only, are loaded with honours and riches. Every thing is given up to corruption, and whoever is capable of inventing new plans of tyranny, oppreſſion, and debauchery, is ſure to ſucceed. This is our preſent ſituation,

diſplayed in its true colours, without exaggeration."

"*London, Sept.* 25. A letter from Paris, dated Sept. 16. ſays, "Tho' our court and the parliament are involved in cabals and civil confuſion, which extend in ſome degree to every corner of the kingdom, becauſe the intereſt of every one is nearly connected with the diſpute; yet it neither affects nor retards the preparations in our royal docks. The office of the intendant of marine is always open, and always buſy; diſpatches are continually paſſing to and from the dock-yards, and the profoundeſt ſecrecy is obſerved. It has tranſpired, however, that complete naval ſquadrons are now equipped at Breſt and Toulon; that ſailors are gathered from all quarters; and that an incredible quantity of warlike ſtores has been procured from Holland at a very exorbitant price. The cauſe of all this is ſtill a profound ſecret."

"*Toulon, Aug.* 10. A ſhip is arrived from Ajaccio in Corſica, from whence ſhe brought fifty-one of the banditti of that iſland, who have ſurrendered themſelves to the clemency of the King. The colonel of the regiment of Provence, who headed ſome piquets, made this capture at Orta, in the province of Tico, on the other ſide the mountains. They were conducted to the great tower; and one of their chiefs, named Benedetto, is among them. For theſe two years paſt no packet-boats, which arrive weekly here, have come without ſome priſoners. The great tower is the place where they are confined, and they are afterwards ſent to the iſle of Rhé, from whence they are tranſported to America. It is certain, if this method is continued, that Corſica will in twenty years, be peopled by a new race. No greater regard is paid to the clergy than to the laity, ſeveral religious of different communities having been ſent to France."

"*Paris Sept.* 17. The following is a copy of a letter received here from Corſica, Sept 11. "It is very true, that Count Marbœuf's expedition, at the head of 5000, tended only to take twelve of the rebels, who were hanged. The intemperateneſs of the weather cauſed a ſickneſs among our troops, and we were obliged to retire; ſo that we are in continual fear, as we cannot go out of our walled cities without running the hazard of being murdered. Theſe mountaineers have ſpread themſelves over the fields, and kill all the French they catch. Their number, however, is not near that of our troops; but they are favoured by their other countrymen, and unleſs they are one and all brought to France, and ſo the iſland regenerated, it is to be feared that theſe mountaineers will diſpoſſeſs us the next war. For example, do you think we can afford eighteen or twenty battalions to be ſent here, which would be abſolutely neceſſary to keep theſe ſavage people in ſubjection?"

"*London, Sept.* 27. The French and Venetians have lately entered into a treaty with each other."

"*London, Sept.* 20. Letters from Toulon, dated Aug. 13. inform us, that a Venetian ſhip arrived there, had brought ſeveral French ſubjects, who left Tunis the 23d of June, (when the French ſquadron was before that place), and had performed quarantine at Venice. They bring the following account of the proceedings of the French fleet before that place: They arrived in the road the 21ſt, and immediately demanded of the Bey a reſtitution of all the Corſicans who had been made ſlaves ſince the French had been in poſſeſſion of that iſland, 200,000 livres for the African company, to indemnify them for the loſſes they had ſuſtained by being driven from the coral-fiſhery, and 800,000 livres to defray the expence of the armament ſent againſt them. Next day an officer came on board the ſhip of M. de Broves, commandant of the French armament, who delivered to him a letter for the Bey, deſiring him to ſend one of his miniſters to him to treat of a peace. An anſwer was returned the ſame day from the Bey, in which he ſaid, that there were ſeveral words in the letter which he could not comprehend, and which he ſuppoſed had not been properly tranſlated. The 25th the commandant wrote again, and on the 26th, the ſon-in-law of the Bey came on board, and on his going away promiſed to return the 27th with an anſwer, but afterwards demanded a delay till the 30th. The commandant, finding they were only amuſing him, immediately declared war, and notified it to the Bey. M. de Broves being taken ill, M. de Faucher was charged to purſue the operations; and the 4th of July in the evening the firſt bomb was thrown,

which

which ſet fire to ſome galliots, and as they were thrown continually, the fire from their fort ſoon ceaſed. From five in the evening to ſeven the next morning 105 bombs were thrown in, with ſuch exactneſs, as greatly to terrify the inhabitants. The arrival of a veſſel which then brought a letter, put a ſtop to the firing for that time. By this letter the Bey appeared to acquieſce in our demands; but it was found to have been written before the bombardment; and while they were conſidering it, the Bey having diſcovered the bombardment had not done ſo great damage as was firſt apprehended, he ſoon ſent another meſſenger, and declared war in form againſt the French; and they were preparing to bombard them afreſh when theſe laſt advices left them."

"*Leghorn, Aug.* 18. A letter from Tunis adviſes, that 900 French grenadiers, part of the armament ſent againſt that place, had been ſurpriſed by the Tuniſians, and had been all put to the ſword."

ITALY.

"*London, Sept.* 29. The ſenate of the republic of Venice, in the courſe of laſt month, ordered the ſuppreſſion of thirty-ſix convents of different religious orders, without aſking the conſent of the Holy See."

"*London, Sept.* 18. We are told from Rome, that an edict is going to be publiſhed there, forbidding, on pain of death, any perſon to carry offenſive weapons. They count no fewer than 130 acts of homicide which have been committed in that city ſince the month of June laſt."

"*London, Sept.* 20. Letters from Rome mention, that the Spaniſh ambaſſador, in a late audience he had of the Pope, preſented a letter to his Holineſs, containing an expreſs declaration from the King his maſter, "That his Catholic Majeſty would never liſten to any propoſal of accommodation with the Holy See, that has not for its baſis the total ſuppreſſion of the ſociety of Jeſuits."

"*Naples, Aug.* 21. Mount Veſuvius has this week thrown out a great quantity of ſmoke and fire, by which eruption the neighbourhood of Tour du Gree has had its vineyards entirely deſtroyed."

"*Naples, Sept.* 14. There was another earthquake at Meſſina [in Sicily] the 22d ult. which has done conſiderable damage."

SPAIN.

"*From Jamaica, Aug.* 12. We have had for ſome time ſeveral Spaniſh veſſels hovering round this iſland: ſometimes they diſappear for a day or two, and then return to their ſtations again; and if a veſſel from hence attempts to make towards them, they ſheer off. We have received intelligence, that a fleet of Spaniſh men of war are daily expected in this part of the world. If they ſhould make an attempt upon this iſland, they will find that we are prepared for them; our men are ſtout and healthy, the fortifications on every part of the iſland in good repair, our militia under good diſcipline, ſeveral men of war ſtationed here, and we at peace amongſt ourſelves."

"*London, Sept.* 27. Advice has been again received, that there are ten Spaniſh ſail of the line, with between 3 and 4000 troops, hovering about Jamaica, and the Leeward iſlands. Intelligence of this was tranſmitted alſo, near three months ſince, by Commodore Foreſt, a few days before his death."

"*From Jamaica.* A veſſel from Honduras brings a confirmation of a report before current, that the Spaniards, by an order from Old Spain, had deſtroyed all the mahogany lying in the ſmall bays, to prevent our traders coming on that coaſt; and that two veſſels have returned ſince the above tranſaction without any wood on board."

"*London, Sept.* 24. The firſt hint of having a Britiſh ſettlement near Cape Horn, for the conveniency of our ſhips, in caſe of a war with Spain, was thrown out by Lord Anſon. When Lord Egmont was at the head of the Admiralty, the ſcheme was approved, and immediately carried into execution. Falkland iſland ſeemed to his Lordſhip to anſwer the purpoſe. Our claim to it is founded upon having been diſcovered by one Falkland, a native of our country. The claim of the Spaniards is founded upon their having all the neighbouring continent; and a poſitive aſſertion of their own, that we have no right in thoſe ſeas. So the matter ſtands on general ground. —A kind of ſettlement having been made,

made, under the patronage of Lord Egmont, who was very fond of the plan, and the affair having been diſcovered by the Spaniards, the King of Spain, ſome months ago, ſent four veſſels to diſlodge our people, and drive them totally from off the iſland. On the other hand, we have ſent two ſhips of war to ſupport them. Memorials and repreſentations have paſſed backwards and forwards between the courts of London and Madrid upon this ſubject. About ten days ago, Mr William Potter carried our ultimatum to Spain. It is impoſſible any anſwer ſhould return in leſs than twenty-one days.

It is the general opinion that the Dorſetſhire and Edgar men of war, which ſailed ſome time ſince, are gone to Falkland iſlands.—The laſt accounts from thoſe iſlands, (brought by the Tamer ſloop, Capt. Hunt, and the Florida ſtore-ſhip, which arrived in the end of May,) were, That whilſt they lay there at Port Egmont, two Spaniſh frigates, of 30 guns each, having a regiment on board, arrived there, and pretended to be ſurpriſed at finding the Engliſh, who they inſiſted ſhould evacuate it. This Capt. Hunt refuſed; upon which the Spaniſh commanding officer landed, and took poſſeſſion in the name of his Catholic Majeſty, and allowed the Engliſh officer ſix months to evacuate the iſland. Capt Hunt left the Favourite ſloop of war and a ſtore-ſhip at Port Egmont."

"*London, Sept.* 27. The following is an authentic copy of a letter ſent on Monday night from the Admiralty to the maſter of Lloyd's coffee-houſe, Lombard-ſtreet. "The Favourite ſloop of war being arrived off the Mother-bank from Falkland iſland, brings an account, that a Spaniſh man of war and five frigates, with artillery and land-forces on board, had diſpoſſeſſed his Majeſty of the ſettlement of Port Egmont. I am commanded by the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty to give you this information, that the merchants and others who are any ways intereſted therein, may be fully acquainted therewith. ———. *Admiralty office, Sept* 24."

"*London, Sept.* 29. The matter in diſpute between us and Spain, it is ſaid, ſtands thus: Falkland iſland is conſidered by the miniſtry as an object of no very great conſequence, and which they can, at any time, eaſily repoſſeſs themſelves of; but the affront offered to the nation in taking it, is looked upon as the greateſt. In reſentment therefore for ſuch an outrage to the law of nations, as well as to the laſt treaty of peace, a meſſenger has been ſent to the Spaniards, to let them know, that they muſt immediately reinſtate us in the poſſeſſion of Falkland iſlands, and make good all the damages done there; that they muſt alſo now pay directly the Manilla ranſom, without deduction or abatement; furthermore, that they muſt indemnify us for the expence we are at in our preſent equipments, amounting, according to eſtimate, to 700,000 l. and make a proper apology, for this ſcandalous infraction of peace, by their ambaſſador; otherwiſe that *war will inſtantly be declared.*

The Spaniſh ambaſſador, no longer ago than Tueſday morning, made an abſolute diſavowal to the miniſtry of his ever having received any intimations from his court of their deſigns againſt Falkland iſlands, or any account of their having carried thoſe deſigns into execution. He had indeed, he owned, heard through other channels, of a kind of ſquabble there between the ſubjects of the two crowns, but not as a meaſure authoriſed by either power."

PORTUGAL.

"*Paris, Aug.* 27. Letters from Liſbon adviſe, that the report of a great execution there, is ſuppoſed to have ariſen from the diſcovery of a conſpiracy againſt the King's life, and the Count d' Oeiras the prime miniſter's having ſecretly diſpatched ſome of the principal perſons concerned in it. It is likewiſe thought, that the diſcontent which ſtill prevails in that kingdom, is occaſioned by the great ſeverity of that prime miniſter, who, upon the leaſt ſuſpicion, either with regard to his Moſt Faithful Majeſty, or himſelf, makes no ceremony of diſpatching thoſe he ſuſpects, inſomuch that he is univerſally hated, and hardly dares to ſtir out of doors without a guard."

"*London, Sept.* 22. Letters are received, which affirm, that a treaty is actually concluded between Spain and Portugal."

"*London, Sept.* 27. They write from Liſbon, that the Portugueſe premier had been thrown into great conſternation on the receipt of the laſt government-diſpatches from England."

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. [480.]

"*London, Sept.* 24. A pamphlet is handed about in the coffeehouſes at the Exchange, intitled, *A ſtate of the importation from G. Britain into the port of Boſton, from the beginning of January* 1770. *To which is added, an account of all the goods that have been reſhipped from the above port for G. Britain ſince January* 1769. *The whole taken from the cuſtomhouſe of Boſton.*

This pamphlet, which is printed at Boſton, is evidently the work of the party in favour of a free importation, and has given great offence to the popular party, who have hitherto carried the non-importation reſolution by a majority. The committee of merchants at Boſton, in a letter to the committee of merchants at New-York, dated July 24. appear offended at this publication, and aſſert, that it has had conſiderable influence with ſome of the New-York people in their determination to import, while it has been ſecreted from them, not one of the pamphlets having appeared at Boſton.

On the other hand, a writer in a morning-paper, who ſigns *Veritas*, aſſerts, that the merchants of Boſton were in poſſeſſion of it a month before the date of their letter, July 24. and in confirmation adds, that the printer of it, in the latter end of June, was obliged to abſcond to eſcape tarring and feathering.

But the moſt important piece of information contained in this pamphlet is, that from Jan. 1. to June 11. there were twenty-nine ſhips fairly entered in the cuſtomhouſe of Boſton, and only three ſhips returned with the reſhipped goods."

"*London, Sept.* 20. The miniſtry now imagine, and juſtly, that if they can prevent the Boſtonians from ſmuggling in ſo great a degree as at preſent, they will be obliged to come into meaſures; and with this view a larger number of veſſels of force are ordered upon that ſtation."

"*New York, Aug.* 20. We hear from *Connecticut*, that the tavern-keepers throughout that colony have fixed up a liſt of the names of the New-York importers in all their public houſes, and have unanimouſly determined, not to entertain them, or afford them the leaſt ſuccour, aid, or aſſiſtance, in paſſing through that government."

"*London, Sept.* 22. The colony of Connecticut, where the governor, council, and aſſembly, are all choſen by the people, have lately laid a duty of five per cent. on all Britiſh goods imported there, as an equivalent to the taxes laid on them by parliament."

"*New York, July* 26. A conſiderable number of merchants met yeſterday evening at Hamden-hall, where a proteſt againſt the conduct of thoſe who have broke the non-importation agreement (whereby they have deſtroyed that union of the colonies ſo eſſential for the preſervation of their liberties) was read, unanimouſly agreed to, and ſigned by a conſiderable number."

"*London, Sept.* 1. By the variety of orders lately received from New-York it appears, that the ſtate of manufactures in that province had never been carried to the extent which letters from thence repeatedly pretended. — Yeſterday no leſs than five ſhips were taken up in the river on the merchants account, to export Britiſh manufactures to New York. — Within theſe few days 20,000 l. worth of hardware has been entered for exportation to New York only."

"*London, Sept.* 8. Letters from Philadelphia mention, that moſt of the American colonies have followed the example of Boſton and Philadelphia, in breaking off all commercial intercourſe with New York, until they ſhall reſcind their late importation-agreement."

"*London, Sept.* 13. The exportation to New York continues as briſk as it was the firſt week after the arrival of the packet." — "The ſtricteſt orders are ſent to New York, to ſupport the friends of government in that colony, with the utmoſt exertion of both the naval and military powers."

"*New York, Aug.* 16. An equeſtrian ſtatue of our Moſt Gracious Sovereign, made by direction and at the expence of this colony, having been lately brought over from London, was this day opened to view, and erected on its proper pedeſtal, in a ſquare near the fort, and fronting the principal ſtreet of the city, in the preſence of the Lieutenant-Governor, attended by the Gentlemen of the Council, and all the Members of the Aſſembly that were in town, the Magiſtrates of the city, the Clergy of all denominations, and a very large number of the principal inhabitants. Lt-Gen. Gage and the Officers of the

Army

Army were alſo preſent; and the whole company, after drinking the King's health, and a long continuance of his reign, under a diſcharge of thirty-two pieces of cannon, and amidſt the loud and chearful acclamations of the people, returned in proceſſion to the fort." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Philadelphia, Aug.* 9. The following letter was received here this day, dated, Wilmington, Cape Fear, July 16. "An expreſs went through this province ſome days ago, with diſpatches from Governor Botetourt, of Virginia, to our Governor, and the Lieutenant-Governor of South-Carolina; the intention of which (as the mail informs us) was, to notify to the ſouthern provinces, that a number of Indians had deſtroyed twenty or thirty families on the back parts of Virginia. If this is a fact, we ſhall ſoon have employment in our province."

"*New York, Aug.* 13. On the 15th ult. Sir William Johnſon, Bart, attended by Sir John Col. Johnſon, and Claus, Dr Shuckburg, and ſeveral other gentlemen, ſet out for the upper ſettlements beyond the German Flats, to meet the Six-Nation confederacy and thoſe of Canada, with ſome deputies from the Cherokees, on many important affairs, particularly concerning a war propoſed by ſome of the ſouthern Indians to the northern nations."

"*Charleſtown, South Carolina, July* 27. We are aſſured, that the true tea-ſhrub has been diſcovered to grow in great plenty in this province; but we have not yet found out the proper manner of managing it."

"*London, Aug.* 11. They write from Savannah, in *Georgia*, that the principal merchants there had not come to any late reſolution with regard to the non-importation of Britiſh manufactures."

British West Indies.

"*London, Sept.* 13. They write from Jamaica, that a non-importation party has lately ſtarted up in that iſland, who ſpare no pains to induce the merchants and principal planters to follow the example, and adopt the meaſures, of the North-American colonies."

British East Indies.

"*London, Aug.* 14. Some very diſagreeable news has lately been received from the Eaſt Indies. Sommero, the renegade general, who a few years ago murdered a great number of Engliſh priſoners in cold blood [xxvi. 341. 343.], and who remained unheard of a conſiderable time, has at laſt emerged from his obſcurity, and is now at the head of 90,000 men, committing hoſtilities on one of the Nabobs in alliance with us near Madraſs. This circumſtance we have from the beſt authority."

London, Aug. 28. By a private letter from Madraſs, it is ſaid, that notwithſtanding the late peace with Heyder Ali, they hardly know how to truſt him; for which reaſon the garriſon of that fort had been conſiderably reinforced, and the officers and ſoldiers had orders to be conſtantly upon their guard, to prevent ſurpriſe. It is added, that he has more than 400 French officers in his army, who are inceſſantly inſtructing the Marattas in rhe European diſcipline, in which they have already ſo far ſucceeded, as to enable them to form a regular attack. —— It is certain that Sommero and Heyder Ali act in concert. Their preſent enterpriſe is not againſt the Engliſh, but againſt the natives, at a great diſtance from any European ſettlement. The Marattas are a people conſtantly at war; they are frequently byſtanders while the princes or nabobs of the country plunder one another, and they fall upon the conquerors, and ſhare their booty."

"*London, Aug.* 31. To the account given of Sommero, the emigrant in the Eaſt Indies, we have to add, that while with General Lally, who was a native of Ireland, he learned a good deal of the French language, ſo as to ſpeak it pretty well: he was taken priſoner by the Engliſh at the ſiege of Pondicherry, and applied himſelf to acquiring that language likewiſe, in which he ſoon made himſelf underſtood. He has acquired a competent knowledge of fortification and gunnery, and gives great encouragement to all Europeans, but particularly to engineers. He has trained up his ſoldiers in the French exerciſe, and dreſſes them in ſhort cloaths, after the European manner."

"*London, Sept.* 4. The laſt letters from India confirm the preſent proſpect of peace and ſecurity in the countries where the Engliſh company has any concern. Sommero and Sujah Dowla, diſcouraged by the peremptory refuſal of Heyder Ali to join with them, and his declaration of a full intention to

ſupport

ſupport the Engliſh, have wholly laid aſide the deſign they were meditating againſt the company."

ENGLAND.

"*At the court at St James's, Sept. 14. preſent the King in council.* Whereas his Majeſty was pleaſed, by his order of council of May 26. 1769, [xxxi. 715.], to prohibit the importation of any hides, &c. from the dominions of the Kings of Denmark and Sweden, the duchies of Holſtein, Mecklenburg and Cleves, the neighbourhood of Hamburg, the frontiers of the United Provinces, and the United Provinces; and whereas by an act paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion, *to prevent the further ſpreading of the contagious diſorder among the horned cattle in G. Britain* [326.], his Majeſty is impowered, by his royal proclamation, or by his order in council, to prohibit, generally, or from any particular countries, the importation of any cattle, or of any hides, &c.; and whereas his Majeſty hath received information, that the contagion among the horned cattle hath broke out at a village called *Werlpen*, between Furnes and Newport, about four leagues from Oſtend, in Flanders, and is ſuppoſed to have come from the ſide of Berg St Wenox, about two leagues from Dunkirk, where it actually is: His Majeſty, taking the ſame into conſideration, is pleaſed, with the advice of his privy council, to prohibit the importation of any cattle, or of any manner of hides or ſkins, horns or hoofs, or any other part of any cattle or beaſt, from Dunkirk, or any other part of Flanders, or from any of the places mentioned in the aforeſaid order of May 26. 1769, into the kingdoms of G. Britain or Ireland, until his Majeſty's pleaſure ſhall be further ſignified.

Orders were iſſued from the admiralty-office, Sept. 13. to equip and completely man ſixteen ſhips of the line, to have three months proviſions on board. Their deſtination was not made public. —Warrants were ſoon after iſſued, and there was a hot preſs in the river, and in many other places.

By the KING, A PROCLAMATION,

For encouraging ſeamen to enter themſelves on board his Majeſty's ſhips of war.

GEORGE R.

WHereas it is our royal intention to give all due encouragement to all ſuch ſeamen who ſhall voluntarily enter themſelves in our ſervice, we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy council, to publiſh this our royal proclamation: And we do hereby promiſe and declare, That all ſuch able ſeamen, not above the age of fifty, nor under the age of twenty years, fit for our ſervice, who ſhall, on or before the 21ſt day of October next, voluntarily enter themſelves to ſerve in our royal navy, either with the captains or lieutenants of our ſhips, or the chief officers on board ſuch tenders as ſhall be employed for raiſing men for the ſervice of our navy, ſhall receive, as our royal bounty, the ſum of thirty ſhillings each man; and all ſuch ordinary ſeamen fit for our ſervice, who ſhall ſo enter themſelves as aforeſaid, ſhall receive the ſum of twenty ſhillings each man, as our royal bounty; ſuch reſpective ſums to be paid them, by the reſpective clerks of the cheque, reſiding at the ports or places where the ſhips into which they ſhall be entered ſhall be, immediately after the third muſter of ſuch ſeamen. And we do declare, That the qualifications of the ſeamen ſo entering themſelves as aforeſaid, ſhall be certified by the captain, maſter, and boatſwain of the ſhip or veſſel where they ſhall enter. And for prevention of any abuſes, by any perſons leaving the veſſels to which they ſhall belong, and entering themſelves on board any other our ſhips or veſſels, in order to obtain the ſaid bounty-money, we do hereby declare and command, That ſuch ſeamen, belonging to any of our ſhips or veſſels, as ſhall abſent themſelves from any of the ſaid ſhips or veſſels to which they ſhall belong, and ſhall enter themſelves on board any other of our ſaid ſhips or veſſels, in order to obtain the ſaid bounty, ſhall not only loſe the wages due to them in the ſhips or veſſels they ſhall leave, but alſo be ſeverely puniſhed according to their demerits.

Given at our court at St James's, the 22d day of September 1770, and in the tenth year of our reign.

GOD ſave the KING.

"*London, Sept. 28.* On Tueſday laſt a letter was ſent by the miniſtry to the Lord Mayor, to inform him, that a grand council would be held in a few days, concerning the preſent critical ſituation of affairs with reſpect to Spain; and to aſſure his Lordſhip, that he ſhould be immediately acquainted with the determination thereupon."

"*Portſmouth, Aug.* 31. An eſtimate has been made of the loſs ſuſtained by the late fire in the dock-yard here [454.], and tranſmitted to the admiralty, which amounts to no more than 249,880 l. 3 s. 4 d. 2 f."

On the 8th of September, Hugh Palliſer, Eſq; comptroller of the navy, attended by the ſurveyor-general, and ſeveral other officers of diſtinction, went down to Deptford, and very attentively ſurveyed the dock-yard there, and concerted proper meaſures for preventing a like diſaſter to that which happened at Portſmouth, there being great reaſon to apprehend that foreign incendiaries are ſtill watching opportunities to complete their deſign.

The Dolly, Peter Maddock, from the iſland of Tobago, conſigned to Mr John Blackburn, arrived at Cowes, Sept. 7. laden with ſugar. This is the firſt veſſel that ever cleared out for Europe with produce from that iſland. It is well aſſured that this iſland will, in a few years, make as much, or rather exceed any of our Leeward iſlands in its produce: the land has been proved, by what it has yielded, to be of the beſt quality for ſugar, which muſt render the iſland equal in value to any other of its neighbourhood; the negroes thrive extremely well; the planters are healthy; and what adds to their happineſs, is a ſpirit of concord and unanimity, that animates them in every part of their conduct.

A gentleman having offered ſome violence to a young lady at York races, the affront was juſtly reſented, and the following acknowledgement appeared in the public papers. — "I do hereby acknowledge, that I was (when in liquor) lately guilty of a very groſs affront and rudeneſs to a young lady of a very reſpectable family; which I am now very much concerned at, and humbly beg pardon of that lady and her friends for my behaviour to her, being very ſenſible of her lenity and theirs in receiving this my public ſubmiſſion and acknowledgement; and as a further atonement for the offence, I have alſo paid the ſum of five hundred pounds to be diſpoſed of for ſuch charitable purpoſes as that lady ſhall direct; and do conſent that this may be inſerted in any of the public news-papers. Witneſs my hand, this 25th day of Auguſt, 1770. *D. O'Kelly.*"

"*London, Sept.* 7. On Tueſday evening, a very diſtinguiſhed party honoured Dr Hill with a viſit at Bayſwater, and ſaw the farther improvements of the Lamp-Miſeroſcope, the inſtrument which that gentleman has invented to employ the camera without the ſun, and with great microſcopic powers. In the new apparatus, then uſed for the firſt time, the objects were repreſented upon a piece of vellum, in manner of a very delicate picture, highly magnified, and finely enlightened; and upon trial, a perſon not at all verſed in drawing, a lady, took a very good figure of one of them, by tracing the lines with a pen.

The principal objects were ſections of trees, ſhewing the various conſtructions of timber in the different kinds; and more than thirty ſpecies were conveniently and eaſily ſeen in leſs than two hours; after which an accident ſtopped the farther uſe of the inſtrument for the preſent; for the apparatus having been made only by a common joiner and a tinman, it did not hold out the whole of the intended obſervations; — a damage eaſily repaired, and obviated for the future.

In the ſeveral kinds of trees examined on this occaſion, it was eaſily ſeen, by their various conſtruction, why ſome kinds afford a ſtrong, others a brittle timber; why ſome caſt their leaves in autumn, and others retain them all the winter; and thus it may be known at once from viewing a ſlice of a branch of any new-found tree, whether it be fit for building, or what other purpoſes; and whether it contain juices uſeful in medicine, or for dyers, or other artiſts.

The ſcarlet oak of America, the wood of which made into caſks will hold only dry goods, was one of them examined, and it appeared piereed like a ſieve in its whole ſubſtance."

"*London, Sept.* 13. The inſtitution which has been ſo much ſpoken of, but ſo little underſtood, except by the ſuperiors and patrons of it, is a literary intercourſe in manner of Academic Letters, conducted by Dr Hill. The purpoſe of it is, to render Britain the centre of all uſeful knowledge, by communicating our diſcoveries in the Sciences, in Agriculture, and on other important ſubjects, to foreign nations, and receiving theirs in return. The number of eſtabliſhed correſpondents at this time amounts to one hundred and ſeven, all men of eminence in learning and know-

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ledge; and the correſpondence is carried on under the protection of their ſeveral ſovereigns. There is at this time the appearance of wonderful improvement and advantage from it."

"*York, Aug.* 28. On Wedneſday ſe'ennight, as four men were cutting down a meadow in a field at Eaſby, near Newſham, in this county, they heard a rumbling noiſe, in the air, like to that of many coaches at a diſtance: but on its neareſt approach it appeared to be a whirlwind, which raiſed four of the ſwathes clean from the ground, and diſperſed them ſo in the air that they were no more ſeen. It afterwards took its courſe through another hay-field, about a quarter of a mile diſtant, and carried up ſix cocks of hay, and not the leaſt remains of them were ever after ſeen. The next day they had a violent ſhower of rain at Middleton Tyes, which ſwept away almoſt every thing before it."

"*London, Aug.* 24. The ſociety for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, ſome little time before their ſummer-receſs, voted a ſilver medal to Mr Jeſſart, a farmer in the iſle of Thanet, for an account of his culture of the new kind of turnip, called *turnip-rooted-cabbage* [xxxi. 51.]. This plant appeared to ſucceed very well with him, and kept growing to the end of the ſpring. His produce from it, of food for cattle, including both herb and root, was in the proportion of forty-five ton per acre, which is a very conſiderable yield. This kind of turnip is a different plant from that called the *turnip-cabbage*. It is ſo hardy, that it is never killed by the ſevereſt froſt; and it is much more ſolid and nutritive than the common turnip. But it ſeems to thrive well only in particular places; for many who have tried it have found it dwindle, and afford a very mean crop, compared to that obtained by Mr Jeſſart.

The ſociety voted a medal likewiſe to Mr Philpot Chambers, for communicating to them an account of the utility of ſowing turnips in the intervals of beans, when barley is to be ſown in the ſpring; by which method a crop of turnips is gained without the leaſt expence of manure or rent; and without impoveriſhing the ground, or rendering it leſs ready in the ſpring to receive the barley."

"*London, Aug.* 23. Thurſday laſt ſet out for Dover, on his journey to Rome, the Rt Hon. Lord W——m G——n, once eſteemed by the Britiſh court one of the moſt accompliſhed young noblemen of the age. He is gone with a full determination never to return. He has cut his hair cloſe to his head, carries a knapſack on his back, and intends walking to Rome on foot, with no other companion than a very large dog. He was ever remarked for his generoſity; and has divided his horſes, dogs, &c. among his acquaintances; ſeveral to his particular friend, the young Earl of T—— lle. He has never appeared in public ſince the much-talked-of connection between him and a certain lady, by whoſe friends he was never pardoned, and from their behaviour he has adopted the above extraordinary reſolution."

SCOTLAND.

The high court of juſticiary appointed the Lords Juſtice-Clerk and Kames to go the weſtern circuit this autumn, the Lords Auchinleck and Coalſton the northern, and the Lords Pitfour and Kennet the ſouthern;—the courts to ſit down, at Inverary, Sept. 14.; Stirling, Sept. 21.; and Glaſgow, Sept. 27.; at Inverneſs, Sept. 1.; Aberdeen, Sept. 8.; and Perth, Sept. 15.; and at Jedburgh, Sept. 6.; Dumfries, Sept. 14.; and Air, Sept. 21.

At Inverneſs, Lord Auchinleck judge, a proſecution, at the inſtance of the King's Advocate, againſt ſix perſons, accuſed of deforcing the ſheriff of Inverneſs in the execution of letters of ejection againſt Alexander and Ronald Macdonalds, two of the ſix perſons accuſed, was called. Four of the ſix were fugitated for non-appearance, viz. Alexander Macdonald alias Macalifter vic Rebert in Tolly, Allan Macdonald alias Carride in Garvabeg, Mary Macdonald, ſpouſe to Angus Macdonald tenant in Laggan, and Margaret Macdonald, ſpouſe to John Macdonald Chelſeaman in Strathcrunichan, all in the ſhire of Inverneſs. The remaining two, viz. Alexander Macdonald late tackſman of Tollochcrombie, now in Inchnagaline, and Ronald Macdonald, late tackſman of Aberarder and Strathcrunichan, now in Culrofs and Moy, both in the ſhire of Inverneſs, were tried: the jury, by a great plurality of voices, found the libel not proven; and they were aſſoilzied. —Next came on the trial of James Mackie, exciſe-officer in Thurſo, Caithneſs, proſecuted at the inſtance of John Roſe, ſheriff-clerk of Caithneſs, for giving a

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challenge to the profecutor, and for inſulting him, from reſentment on account of his proceedings when ſitting in judgement as baron-bailie to Mr Sinclair of Ulbſter. The jury found the libel proven, except the challenge. Sentence was pronounced, ordaining the pannel to pay Mr Roſe 5 l. Sterling in name of damages, and 60 l. Sterling of expences; and to be impriſoned in the tolbooth of Inverneſs for three weeks, and thereafter till he ſhould pay the two ſums above mentioned, and till he ſhould find caution for keeping the peace for one year, under the penalty of 20 l. Sterling. —— Mary Macdonald alias Henderſon alias Macian Taylor, accuſed of childmurder, was, upon her own petition, baniſhed to the plantations for life, her ſervice adjudged for the firſt four years.

At Aberdeen, Lords Auchinleck and Coaſton judges, Margaret Anderſon, wife of John Copland tenant in Upper Mains of Allardyce, accuſed of ſtealing four webs of linen cloth, and two webs of tweeling, from a boiling-houſe belonging to a bleachfield near Bervie, was, upon her own petition, baniſhed to the plantations for ſeven years, and her ſervice adjudged for four.—James Duncan, ſon of James Duncan ſtocking-dreſſer in Aberdeen, indicted for different acts of houſebreaking and theft, threw himſelf on the mercy of the court and jury, confeſſing the crimes charged; on which the jury, all in one voice, found the libel proven; but, in conſideration of the pannel's youth, he not being eighteen years of age, unanimouſly recommended him to mercy. He was ſentenced to be hanged on Friday, Nov. 16. —— Walter Anderſon weaver in Portſoy, indicted for houſebreaking and theft, was found guilty by the jury unanimouſly, and ſentenced to be baniſhed to the plantations for fourteen years, and his ſervice adjudged for ſeven.

At Perth, Mrs Smith of Forrelt was tried on an indictment for theft, at the inſtance of David Anderſon merchant in Montroſe. In the courſe of the evidence it appeared, to the ſatisfaction of the court and jury, that this trial was the effect of a combination betwixt Anderſon and ſome of his creditors to intimidate Mrs Smith, with a view either to extort money from her to pay the debts of thoſe creditors, or to prevail upon her to diſcharge a conſiderable debt due to her by David Anderſon. The jury returned an unanimous verdict, finding Mrs Smith *not guilty*; upon which ſhe was abſoilzied from the bar, and the profecutor was found liable in 150 l. coſts. During the courſe of the trial, Robert Anderſon, brother to the profecutor, who was examined as a witneſs on behalf of Mrs Smith, was committed, by the court, for prevarication, and endeavouring to conceal the truth upon oath. —— Robert Skinner merchant and copperſmith in Dundee was indicted, at the inſtance of the King's Advocate, for coining or uttering bad halfpence; but ſome of the material witneſſes not having appeared, the diet was deſerted *pro loco et tempore*.

There was no buſineſs at Jedburgh or at Air.

At Dumfries, the Lords Pitfour and Kennet judges, Robert Halliday, late of the 14th regiment of foot, now an outpenſioner of Cheſſea hoſpital, indicted for bigamy, petitioned for baniſhment; and the advocate-depute, in reſpect of ſome particular circumſtances, having conſented, he was ſentenced to be baniſhed Scotland for life, from and after the 10th of October.

There was no buſineſs at Inverary.

At Stirling, the Lords Juſtice-Clerk and Kames judges, Janet Black, a ſervant-girl from the pariſh of Airth, indicted for childmurder, was, upon her own petition, baniſhed to the plantations for life.—— John Bell and James Dickſon, ropemakers in Stirling, indicted for ſtealing a parcel of twine from a ropefactory at Camelon, were both found guilty. It appeared that Bell was an old offender; but this was Dickſon's firſt fault, the jury therefore recommended him to mercy. Bell was ſentenced to be whipt, and baniſhed to the plantations for life; but Dickſon was only baniſhed, and that only for ſeven years.

At Glaſgow, Lord Kames judge, William Steven, portioner of Flender, was tried, on an indictment, at the inſtance of Robert Allaſon merchant in Glaſgow, for waylaying, aſſaulting, and beating the ſaid Mr Allaſon. The jury found the libel proven; whereupon Steven was adjudged to pay 100 merks of fine, 5 s. of damages, and 60 l. Sterling of expences, to the purſuer; and either party to find caution for 1000 merks to keep the peace for three years.

Alexander Macdonald and Charles Jamieſon, indicted for ſhoplifting, theft, &c.

&c. were tried before the high court of juſticiary, at Edinburgh, on the 13th of Auguſt; and having been found guilty by a great plurality of the jury, they were ſentenced to be hanged at Linlithgow on the 21ſt of September. Accordingly they were taken out of Edinburgh priſon on the 20th of September, and having been both pinioned on a cart, were conducted by the ſheriff of Edinburghſhire, attended by his officers, and a party of the military, to the confines of the ſhire of Linlithgow; where they were received by the ſheriff of that ſhire, properly attended; and they were next day hanged at Linlithgow bridge-end, near to where Macdonald lived.

The ſheriff-ſubſtitute and juſtices of peace of Banff-ſhire met at Portſoy on Friday, Sept. 14. and made a dividend of 799 l. 12 s. 2 d. iſſued from the treaſury upon the firſt certificate [172.], to the proprietors of the cattle which had been ſlaughtered, in order to prevent the ſpreading of the contagious diſtemper then raging among them [171.]; as alſo to all others who had been in advance of money upon the ſame account.

"*Edinburgh, Sept.* 22. We have the pleaſure to inform the public, that Mr Golborne's operations [340.] on Dumbuck ford have had ſo promiſing an effect, as to accelerate the tide up the river Clyde, at the rate of three to five miles an hour, and that he has already gained two feet of water on that ford."

"*Airſhire, Sept.* 15. In cutting my wheat a few days ago, one of my reapers pulled up a root of wheat, from whence twenty-nine full-grown ſtalks were nouriſhed and produced. The ear being unluckily cut off, I could not reckon how many grains were upon them, but ſuppoſing fifty grains, as moſt of the ſtalks in the field bore upwards, and few under that number, there will be an increaſe of 1450 grains from one ſingle grain."

Another letter, dated, Airthrey, Stirlingſhire, Sept. 24. runs thus. "From one grain of wheat, thirty ſtalks grew, and have been drawn up all together in one root. The ſtalks are five feet three inches high, and the heads five inches and a half long, and contain, on an average, ſixty-two pickles each, which amounts to 1860 grains in all, which is certainly a moſt ſurpriſing increaſe. And what makes it more ſo, is, that the ſoil it grew upon is a piece of black moſs, drained, and brought into culture, only laſt year, by paring and burning it, and ſpreading the aſhes upon it; which has produced an amazing crop of wheat, of which the above is a pretty ſtrong ſpecimen."

"*Edinburgh, Sept.* 29. A gentleman, ſtruck with the uncommon good appearance of an elderly man, who generally ſits bare-headed under a dead wall in the Canongate, oppoſite to Lord Milton's houſe, requeſting alms of thoſe who paſs, had the curioſity to inquire into his hiſtory, and learned the following melancholy account of him.—"He is an attainted Baronet, named *Sir John Mitchell of Pitreavie*, and had formerly a very affluent eſtate. In the early part of his life, he was a Captain in the Scotch Greys; but was broke for ſending a challenge to the Duke of Marlborough, in conſequence of ſome illiberal reflections thrown out by his Grace againſt the Scottiſh nation. Q. Anne took ſo perſonal a part in his proſecution, that he was condemned to tranſportation for the offence; and this part of his ſentence was, with difficulty, remitted at the particular inſtance of John Duke of Argyle."—Expoſed in the hundredth year of his age to the various inclemencies of the weather, it is hoped the humane and charitable of this city will attend to his diſtreſſes, and relieve him from a ſituation which appears too ſevere a puniſhment for what at worſt can be termed his *ſpirited imprudence*.—A ſubſcription for his annual ſupport is opened at Balfour's coffee-houſe, where thoſe who are diſpoſed to contribute towards it, will receive every ſatisfaction concerning the diſpoſal of their charity, and the truth of the foregoing relation."

"*Montroſe, Sept.* 11. On Sunday laſt, Mr Maclean, an Anabaptiſt preacher, baptized ſeven men and two women, in the water of Eſk, by plunging them backwards in deep water. In the afternoon, Mr Carmichael, another of their preachers, preached in favour of their mode of baptiſm.

Two perſons here, after being regularly proclaimed in church, deſired marriage; but were refuſed, on a ſuppoſition that the woman's firſt huſband (who has been nine years abſent) was not dead. By advice of a notary-public, they took a proteſt againſt the miniſters, declared themſelves married perſons, and went to bed as man and wife."

MAR-

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 10. At London, Mr Robert Mylne, architect, to Miſs Mary Home, daughter of Mr Home ſurgeon.

11. At London, Juſtinian Caſamajor, Eſq; to Miſs Grant, daughter of the late Duncan Grant, Eſq; of Antigua.

16. At ——, near Elgin, James Brander, Eſq: of Pitgaveny, to Miſs Dunbar, ſiſter of Alexander Dunbar, Eſq; of Thunderton.

18. At London, Capt. Francis Grant-Gordon, of his Majeſty's navy, to Miſs Mary Aſton, third daughter of Sir Willoughby Aſton, Bt.

21. At Edinburgh, Sir William Forbes, Bt, to Miſs Betty Hay, daughter of Dr James Hay of Hayſtown.

24. At London, the Earl of Buckinghamſhire, to Miſs Conolly, ſiſter to the Rt Hon. Thomas Conolly.

27. At Edinburgh, John Douglas, Eſq; younger of Tilliquhilly, advocate, to Miſs Colquhoun, daughter of Sir George Colquhoun, Lieutenant-Colonel in the ſervice of the States-General.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 28. At Edinburgh, the lady of James Boſwell, Eſq; younger of Auchinleck, advocate, delivered of a ſon. [xxxi. 615.]. The child died ſoon after he was born.

Sept. 1. At London, the lady of Lord Craven, of a ſon and heir-apparent.

10. At London, the lady of Col. Richards of Richmond, of a ſon, being the firſt child after a marriage of twenty years.

11. At Horſfield in Kent, the Counteſs of Thanet, of a ſon and heir-apparent.

21. At London, the lady of Robert Drummond, Eſq; of a ſon.

23. At London, the Counteſs of Corke, of a ſon.

" *London, Sept.* 7. There lives at this time at Kingſwood, near Hanham, in Glouceſterſhire, a woman that had four daughters at two births, one of which was delivered of eight children at four births, another of ſix children at two births, and the laſt two, being twins, had each two children at one birth."

DEATHS.

July 29. At Savanna in Georgia, William Grame, Eſq; member of the aſſembly, and late attorney-general of that province.

" *Stockholm, Aug.* 10. A peaſant, named *Sweaton*, died lately at Wenerſbourg, aged 104 years. A year before his death he recovered his ſight, which he had loſt for twelve years."

At Abo, in Swediſh Finland, a peaſant named *Grellſon*, aged 112 years.

Aug. 5. At Preſtonpans, Mr Matthew Reid, miniſter of that parith.

In the South of France, Thomas Milne, Eſq; aged 111 years.

28. In the Ruſſian army, Prince William of Brunſwick, of a quinſey, after five days illneſs.

At Portſmouth, Capt. Archibald Campbell, of the marines.

At Wells in Somerſetſhire, Mrs Mills, aged 100 years and [illegible] days.

Sept. 2. At Whalton, in the county of Northumberland, Phillis Car, aged upwards of 100 years.

5. At Dublin, the Viſcounteſs Townſhend. Her Ladyſhip was the only ſurviving child of James, the fifth Earl of Northampton; and was Baroneſs Ferrers, of Chartley, in right of her mother. She married the Viſcount Townſhend, the preſent Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in December 1751; and by his Lordſhip has had ſeven children; five of whom are living, viz. four ſons and a daughter.

6 At London, Mrs Eliſabeth Hume Campbell, widow of the Hon. Alexander Hume-Campbell, late Lord Clerk Regiſter of Scotland.

7. At London, aged 99, Capt. William Forreſt, formerly in the Africa trade.

8. At Truro, in Cornwall, Richard Huſſey, Eſq; member for Eaſtlee, Attorney-General to the Queen.

8. At Edinburgh, Miſs Euphemia Dalrymple, daughter of the Hon. George Dalrymple, Eſq; late one of the Barons of Exchequer.

9. At Leyden, the celebrated Mr Albinus, profeſſor of anatomy, ſurgery, and phyſic, in that univerſity, aged 73 years and 6 months.

10. At Edinburgh, Lady Mary Drummond, ſiſter to James late Duke of Perth. [xiv. 440.]

11. At Edinburgh, Mr Charles Macky, late profeſſor of civil hiſtory in the univerſity of Edinburgh.

11. At Glaſgow, aged 95 years, Mr Robert Broek, merchant in that city. He was concerned in buſineſs upwards of ſeventy years, and retained his ſenſes to the laſt.

12. At Clontarff, near Dublin, William Anneſley, Viſcount Glerawly, and Baron Anneſley of Caſtle-William, in the county of Down.

15. At Auchterarder, Mr Robert Drummond, miniſter of that pariſh.

At London, Mrs Clare Duggin, a native of Ireland, aged 104 years.

17. At Edinburgh, Lady Douglas, widow of Sir Robert Douglas, Bt.

18. At Garion, in a very advanced age, Mrs Euphame Hamilton, daughter of the deceaſed Sir Archibald Hamilton of Roſehall, Bt, and widow of Charles Hamilton of Garion, Eſq;

At London, Lieut. Dale. He was firſt lieutenant

lieutenant on board the Active frigate, at taking the Hermione, a Spaniſh prize, laſt war, by which he received near 20,000 l. prize-money. [xxv. 118.]

Thomas Brand, Eſq; member for Oakhampton.

26. At London, in the 75th year of his age, John Knapton, Eſq; formerly an eminent bookſeller in Ludgate-ſtreet.

30. At his houſe at Whitehall, Thomas Robinſon, Lord Grantham, K. B. and F. R. S. He is ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his ſon, Thomas, member for Chriſt-church.

30. At his houſe at Chelſea, Sir Richard Littelton, K. B. brother to Lord Littelton, Governor of Guernſey, and a Lieutenant-General. He came from Hagley Park, the ſeat of Lord Littelton, the evening before, and went to bed in ſeeming good health. His diſorder was a convulſive apoplexy.

"*London, Aug.* 9. One of the oldeſt men in England is Fleetwood Sheppard, Eſq; the friend of the late celebrated Matthew Prior, who is now living at his ſeat in Kent, aged 122."

"*London, Aug.* 30. There is now living, at Kettlewell, near Skipton, in Yorkſhire, one Iſaac Truman, formerly a ſoldier, aged 117 years, who enjoys his ſight, and every other faculty, in as great perfection as he did at 30."

"*Norwich, Sept.* 22. There is now living at Rockland, near Bramerton, about five miles from this city, one Chamberlin, a poor man, now in the 102d year of his age, who frequently walks from thence to this market, and which he generally performs in about two hours. He has a wife living nearly the ſame age with his own."

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

War-office, Sept. 14.

69th reg. of foot: Capt. Philip Baggs is appointed to be Major, vice Benjamin Bromhead; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Lieut. Alexander Blair to be Captain, vice Philip Baggs; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Enſ. John Hawkſhaw to be Lieutenant, vice Alexander Blair; by purchaſe.

From other papers, &c.

Capt. Hugh Palliſer, late Governor of Newfoundland, Comptroller of the Navy, in the room of George Cockburn, Eſq; deceaſed.

John Pownal and William Knox, Eſqs, Joint Under Secretaries of State to the Earl of Hillſborough.

John Mackenzie, Eſq; of Delvin, Deputy-Keeper of the Signet, in the room of Alexander Macmillan, Eſq; deceaſed. Appointed, Aug. 2. by Sir Gilbert Elliot, of Minto, the Principal Keeper.

Nathaniel Agnew, Eſq; Deputy-Keeper of the Regiſter for the borough of Wigton.

Mr David Reid, one of the clerks in the office of the ſecretary of the cuſtoms, one of the Inſpectors-General of the out-ports in Scotland, in the room of John Cuningham, Eſq; deceaſed.

A liſt of the ſhips put in commiſſion.

	Guns.		Guns.
Ocean	90	Prudent	74
Barfleur	90	Ramillies	74
Namur	90	Albion	74
Reſolution	74	Belleiſle	70
Centaur	74	St Antonio	64
Ajax	74	Buckingham	64
Arrogant	74	Achilles	64
Hero	74	Yarmouth	64
Cornwall	74	Rippon	64
Defence	74	Firm	64
Temeraire	74	Auguſta	64
Prince of Wales	74	Portland	54
Bellona	74	Rainbow	44
Trident	74	Minerva	32
Eliſabeth	74	Cerberus	28
Terrible	74	Mercury	24
Boyne	74	Garland	24
Egmont	74	King's Fiſher	16
Fame	74		

In all 30 ſail of the line, ſix frigates, and one ſloop, under the command of Vice-Adm. Geary, Rear-Adm. Lord George Edgecumbe, and Commodore Hill.

On the 12th of September the following thirteen gentlemen received their degrees, as Doctors of Medicine, in the univerſity of Edinburgh, after having undergone the ſeveral private examinations of the profeſſors, and publicly defended each a diſſertation, the titles of which are here annexed to their names reſpectively, viz.

Alexander Monro Drummond (1), *De febribus arcendis diſcutiendiſque.*

William Grieve (1), *De febribus tertianis intermittentibus.*

William Currie (1), *De phthiſi pulmonali.*

Joſhua Walker (2), *De aqua ſulphurea Harrowgatenſi.*

James Richardſon (2), *De variolis.*

Ludovick Odier (3), *De elementariis muſicæ ſenſationibus.*

Thomas Tuder Tucker (4), *De frigoris in corpus humanum viribus.*

Charles Drayton (5), *De venenis.*

William Brown (6), *De viribus atmoſphæræ ſentienti obviis.*

Archibald Campbell (7), *De inflammatione.*

Iſaac Mee (8), *De nutritione.*

Plunket Lloyd (8), *De nephritide.*

Benjamin Thomas (2). *De colica.*

(1) of Scotland.
(2) from England.
(3) from Geneva.
(4) from Bermuda.
(5) from S. Carolina.
(6) from Maryland.
(7) from Virginia.
(8) from Ireland.

The

The Magiſtrates and Town-council of Edinburgh.

1 JOHN DALRYMPLE, Eſq; Lord Provoſt
2 JOHN CARMICHAEL, merchant,
3 CHARLES WRIGHT, merchant,
4 ANTHONY FERGUSON, banker,
5 HUGH GRAY, merchant,
} Bailies
6 JAMES STODDART, merchant, Dean of Guild,
7 JOHN GRIEVE, merchant, Treaſurer
8 James Stuart, Eſq; Old Provoſt
9 John Learmonth, merchant,
10 Walter Hamilton, merchant,
11 John Kid, merchant,
12 Thomas Trotter, merchant,
} Old Bailies
13 William Ramſay, banker, Old Dean of Guild
14 John Wordie, banker, Old Treaſurer
15 Thomas Elder, merchant,
16 William Trotter, merch.
17 George Webſter, merch.
} Merchant Counſellors
18 Thomas Simſon, pewterer,
19 Charles Howieſon, wright,
} Trades Counſellors
20 William Armſtrong, copperſmith, *Convener*,
21 David Wardrope, ſurgeon,
22 Alexander Ponton, wright,
23 David Tanſh, tailor,
24 John Robertſon, fleſher,
25 David Anderſon, bonnetmaker,
} Ordinary Council-Deacons
26 John Welſh, goldſmith,
27 Alexander Ogilvie, ſkinner,
28 Robert Kinloch, furrier,
29 Thomas Sommers, glaſier,
30 John Hardie ſenior, baker,
31 Orlando Hart, ſhoemaker,
32 John Craig, weaver,
33 Alexander Dallas, waulker,
} Extraordinary Council-Deacons

Walter Hamilton, Admiral and Bailie of Leith
John Kid, Baron-Bailie of Canongate and Caltoun
Thomas Trotter, Baron-Bailie of Portſburgh and Potter-row
Thomas Elder, Captain of the Orange Colours. [xxv. 378.]
George Webſter, merchant,
Thomas Elder, merchant,
William Jamieſon, maſon,
Thomas Heriot, wright,
Alexander Ponton, wright,
} Guild Counſellors

Provoſts: Colin Dunlop, of Carmile, Eſq; of Glaſgow; George Shand, Eſq; of Aberdeen; Alexander Simſon, Eſq; of Perth; and Patrick Maxwell, Eſq; of Dundee.

Braſs Croſby, Eſq; Lord Mayor, and William Baker and Joſeph Martin, Eſqs, Sheriffs of London. — At the election, Sept. 29. the names of all the Aldermen below the chair who had ſerved the office of Sheriff, were read over to the livery; but all were received with hiſſing, &c. except Meſſ. Croſby, Townſend, and Sawbridge; and theſe were received with ſhouts, &c and the two firſt with almoſt all hands held up. For Sir Henry Bankes, who was ſet aſide laſt year, only one hand was held up, that of Mr John Rivington. The ſheriffs returned Meſſ. Croſby and Townſend to the court of Aldermen. Mr Croſby, on being elected, made a ſhort ſpeech to the livery, concluding thus: — I will grant you common halls whenever I am properly applied to, for the purpoſe of procuring redreſs for the manifold and barefaced violations of our rights, which we have too long ſuffered to remain unredreſſed; and I will ſooner give up my life, than conſent to give up your liberties, which are notoriouſly attempted."

Prices of grain at Haddington, Oct. 12. 1770.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	18 s. 0 d.	17 s. 6 d.	16 s. 0 d.
Bear,	14 s. 6 d.	14 s. 0 d.	12 s. 8 d.
Oats,	13 s. 0 d.	12 s. 4 d.	12 s. 0 d.
Peaſe,	13 s. 0 d.	12 s. 0 d.	11 s. 8 d.

Edinburgh, Oct. 16. 1770. Oat-meal, 1 s. Bear-meal, 7 d. 2 f. Peaſe-meal, 7 d. 2 f.

Bread was raiſed by the magiſtrates half an aſſize, to take place on Monday, Sept. 3. [340.]; the quartern loaf wheaten to ſix pence halfpenny, the houſehold to four pence, and other bread in proportion.

The Edinburgh bill of burials for September 1770.

Within the city	Males 17, Fem. 21	38	66. Decr. 22.
In the Weſt-kirk-yard	Males 13, Fem. 15	28	

Age.			N°	Diſeaſes.	N°
Under		2	22	Aged —	9
Between	2 &	5	9	Apoplexy —	1
	5 &	10	4	Bowelhive —	4
	10 &	20	6	Chincough —	7
	20 &	30	5	Conſumption —	14
	30 &	40	3	Cramp —	1
	40 &	50	4	Fever —	11
	50 &	60	2	Gravel —	1
	60 &	70	5	Meaſles —	2
	70 &	80	2	Still-born —	8
	80 &	90	4	Small pox —	2
				Teething —	11

PRICES of CORN at the CORN-EXCHANGE, LONDON.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Peaſe	Beans	Pale Malt
Sept. 3.	38 to 44½	20 to 23½	17 to 20	25 to 26	24 to 25½	20 to 25½	26 to 29
10.	38 to 45	21 to 24½	17 to 20	26 to 27	24 to 26	22 to 25½	25 to 29
17.	38 to 45	22 to 25½	17 to 21	26 to 27	24 to 26.	22 to 26	25 to 29
24.	40 to 46	23 to 26½	18 to 22	26 to 27	25 to 27	22 to 26	25 to 30